

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MEXICANIZING OF MEXICO IS GIGANTIC TASK

Republic Welding Three Diverse Groups, American Students Learn

VAST MASS OF PEOPLE ARE INDIAN OR MIXED

One-Seventh Know No Spanish—Others Lack Ideal of National Unity

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

MEXICO CITY—The Mexicanization of Mexico is the goal of renascent Mexico.

The United States with a vast foreign population has its Americanization problem, but in Mexico the task entails the unusual feature of bringing a conscious nationalism to a people who are not conscious of it. Mexico's leaders today, political, cultural, labor, agrarian and economic, are bending all the energies of their awakening fatherland to this objective. Especially is the ideal of national unity inculcated in the youth of the nation, for whom for the first time public education is zealously being made available.

### A Stupendous Problem

The problem is stupendous and nation wide. Of Mexico's 14,000,000 population, 4,000,000 are Indian and 2,000,000 of them do not either speak or understand Spanish, the national language. Some 8,000,000 are mestizo (Indian and Spanish) and 2,000,000 are Spanish.

The Mexicanization of Mexico is a multiple problem. It entails not only the transforming of the Indian into a Mexican with a conscious nationalism but of ingraining the same ideal in the transplanted Spaniard. So far throughout Mexico's history the interests of the leaders of this class, with some illustrious exceptions, have been wholly for the advancement of their own caste.

The Indian and the mestizo were ground down to support the interests, luxury and purposes of the small white class, and the Roman Catholic Church was an unwavering ally in this policy, which explains in a large measure the firm anti-clerical stand Reform Governments have taken.

### Mexicanization of the Indians

The Mexicanization of the Indian masses, hundreds of thousands of whom are still living in the most primitive manner, little removed from their condition when Cortez overthrew the Aztec monarchy, presents, according to Prof. Moises Saenz, Undersecretary of Education, the nation's most difficult task.

Mexico's 4,000,000 Indians are divided into 54 tribal groups, with one, the Aztecs, numbering close to 2,000,000. This indigenous population is to be found in 60,000 villages, each village with its own history, its own traditions, customs and habits.

This further complicates the work of evolving a common national culture. How to develop this national ideal, to make a Mexican of the Indian, is the task of the future.

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## Briand-Pan-Europa Plan Held Result of Years of Work

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder of the Pan-Europa movement, and advocate of a United States of Europe, discussing in the press M. Briand's proposal to summon the first Pan-European government conference this year, says that many people in the contrary notwithstanding, M. Briand's decision is not improvised, but is the outcome of his deliberate policy, upon which he has been working consistently through the meetings at Cannes and Locarno and through the Kellogg pact.

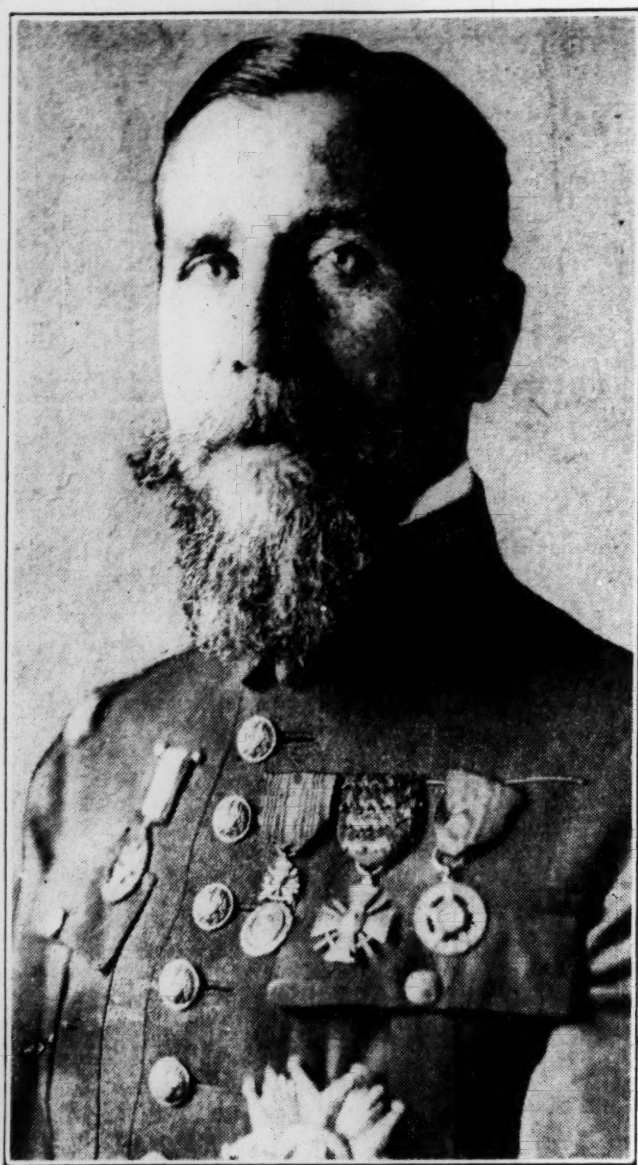
Only non-settlement of outstanding problems from the war caused M. Briand to postpone the summoning of the conference after the Pan-European conference last fall. M. Briand discussed the Pan-European proposal with the statesmen of the last League of Nations Council meeting in Madrid and found no opposition.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi considers the present time favorable for M. Briand's action. Now, he says, a decision must be made between the old policy of balance of power, which led to the war, and a new policy of economic and political cooperation within the framework of the European cultural unity. "The fifteenth anniversary of the outbreak of the last war will soon come," says the Count, "when the question of war will again arise, but a more important question is the responsibility in any future war. All opponents of the United States of Europe must share that guilt. In democratic states people have henceforth no right to blame the government alone for the decisions taken."

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## Great in War—Valiant in Peace



GEN. HENRI J. E. GOURAUD  
Military Governor of Paris and Commander of Fourth French Army in 1918.

## Cities and World War Veterans Honor French General in America

General Gouraud Heads Boston Welcomes Man Who Led "Doughboys" to Victory in Last Great Drive

BALTIMORE, Md.—One of the most colorful spectacles that Baltimore has seen in a long time was the review of the veterans of the Rainbow Division by President Hoover, just held as the closing event in their eleventh annual convention.

W. Manning Marcus of Washington, retiring vice-president of the Veterans' organization, and Gen. Henri Gouraud, to whom command of the division was attached in the Allied defense which stopped Germany's last great drive on the western front, exactly 11 years ago, headed the division. Generals walked in the ranks behind them. Privates slapped cheeks on the back and the atmosphere was as democratic as a town meeting.

President Hoover and Paul Claudet, French Ambassador to the United States, who was on the reviewing stand with the President, received the veterans' salute. New York, which furnished a large share of the division's strength in 1917, led with brilliantly colored banners and brought a burst of applause from the crowds around the reviewing stand. Then followed Iowa, South Carolina, Ohio, Alabama, Maryland and so on down the list of states.

The Rainbow Division, one of the "crack" divisions which served overseas, was reviewed by the President.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## Detective Jumps From Story Book to Police Chief's Job in New Jersey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A story-book detective, who always solves the mystery and always gets his man, has just jumped from between the covers of a best seller and become a real commissioner of police.

He is "Philo Vance," amateur detective character in the novels of Willard Huntington Wright, who is better known by his pen name, S. S. Van Dine.

Mr. Wright, who incidentally is an art, music, literary and dramatic critic and one-time magazine editor, has been named head of the police department of Bradley Beach, N. J. That's how the redoubtable "Philo Vance" was given the opportunity to see if he can solve problems in New Jersey as well as on paper.

Soon after his appointment as Police Commissioner, Mr. Van Dine was interrupted while at work by the ringing of his telephone and the subsequent appearance of his Japanese man servant with a portable instrument, which he plugged into a wall switch.

"Bradley Beach calling, sir; the Police Department must talk with you," he said apologetically. Mr. Van Dine would not say what the message was, but he anticipates his new job, and expects to have real fun with "Philo Vance," the amateur detective of his stories, on the case.

Mr. Van Dine's appointment was an aftermath of the International Chess Masters' Tournament, held recently in Bradley Beach, which has a summer population of 40,000. He devoted the two brilliant prizes and also established a permanent "S. S. Van Dine prize" for future tournaments.

## POINCARÉ GETS CONFIDENCE VOTE ON DEBTS

Premier Is Sustained After Attack Led by Two Former Colleagues

PARIS (P)—The Poincaré Government was victorious twice in its fight for ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt accord in the Chamber of Deputies.

The first victory against the Opposition was on a motion to postpone the question of ratification indefinitely, the Government receiving 304 votes against 239, having made the motion a question of confidence.

On the presentation of a new motion by the Opposition for postponing ratification until the Young plan had been officially accepted and put into operation, the Government again put up strong opposition, for the second time making the matter one of confidence.

M. Franklin-Bouillon, who made the motion, either convinced by the arguments of Foreign Minister Briand or feeling it was hopeless to fight against the Government, withdrew his motion, the Poincaré Government thus winning all along the line.

Fight in the Chamber opened in earnest with the deputy, Louis Dubois, asking the Chamber that the ratification debate be postponed indefinitely.

M. Poincaré opposed this with great vigor and proposed a question of confidence.

### Former Minister Opposes

Louis Marin, former Minister in the Poincaré Cabinet, who was deposed when the ministry was remodeled last November, took the rostrum and supported the motion for adjournment of debate.

Another former Minister, Charles Reibel, took up the fight where Marin left off. He also attacked the Premier, but, although these two former ministers from widely divergent points on the political map in the Chamber, they declared against M. Poincaré maintained his position of making the motion one of confidence.

The Premier insisted that the ratification debate must take place immediately and declared that his Government would stand or fall right there upon that question. He asked an immediate vote, which started amid great confusion.

### Large Majority Recorded

M. Poincaré received a majority of 65 votes, one of the largest he has had this year on a question of confidence.

The vote on postponement of the debate was regarded as a test of strength before the real vote on ratification itself comes up.

Even the bitterest opponents of the Government believed that M. Poincaré is now certain to force ratification on his own terms before Friday. The Premier's followers think he will have an increased majority when the final vote comes on the text of the ratification bill.

M. Poincaré was cheered long and heartily as he finished his four-day speech favoring the ratification of the war debt accords with the United States.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## Talkie Man Hears Lindbergh Lecture Him on Honesty

Colonel Spies Hidden 'Mike' and Accuses Operator of 'Unfair' Methods

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (P)—

Colonel Lindbergh, who rarely speaks for publication on any subject but aviation, delivered a lecture here Monday on honesty and integrity.

The lecture, incidentally, was recorded on a sound-motion picture reel, but probably never will be presented in a motion picture house.

The colonel, whose aversion to sound reels is well known, was approached at Mills Field by a "talkie" cameraman, who had a microphone under his sweater.

"Isn't that a microphone you have hidden there?" asked Colonel Lindbergh sharply.

"Yes," admitted the operator. "That's not honest," said the colonel. "Why didn't you approach me with the microphone in plain sight? That would be the honest thing to do."

"Well," said the operator, who had tried repeatedly to obtain a sound interview, "if I bring the 'mike' out will you say a few words?"

"No, I will not," the Colonel replied, "because you have not been fair about this matter. You have not been honest. I don't approve of your actions at all."

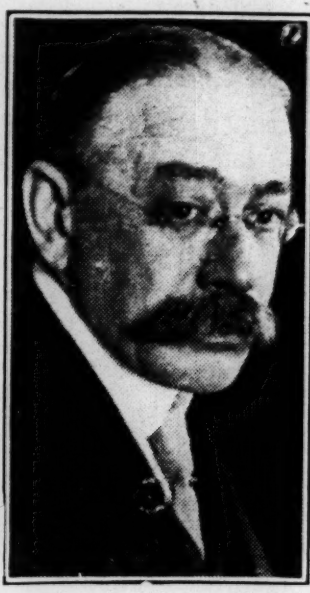
## 'Swedish Jane Addams' Honored for Work in Settling 200,000 on American Soil

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Mrs. Othella Myhrman, who has been called the "Swedish Jane Addams" for her work in helping many Swedish people to get a start in the United States, was given a banquet by her friends here in appreciation of her long years of service.

Coming to this country at the age of 16, with no knowledge of English and with no money, she struggled along doing housework which paid her \$2 a week with room and board. After acquiring the language, she found office work and later, in 1893, she was organized the American Daughters of Sweden.

## Figuring Prominently in Governors' Conference



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## CONGRESS URGED TO LET BOARD MAKE TARIFFS

Extension of Flexible Plan Asked—Free Filipino Imports Debated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Hearings on the administrative features of the tariff bill, one of the most controversial hurdles that has to be taken before the goal of a completed measure can be reached, are under way.

Expansion of tariff flexibility to the point of letting the Tariff Commission alone have the power to make any changes in rates was advocated by representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation before the Senate Finance Committee. The bureau also asked that full duties apply to imports from Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Spokesmen for farmers opposed extension of tariff flexibility, and also recommended that the Tariff Commission report to Congress alone as to needed changes in rates.

The necessity for considering other nations in drawing the bill was emphasized by Charles A. Eaton (R.), Representative from New Jersey. As the bill stands, he pointed out, it would put penalties on Canada, the best customer of the United States, and Cuba, the country to which the United States is most closely bound.

### Nation Forced to Export

He estimated productive capacity in the United States at 25 per cent above consumption and asserted that whether Americans like it or not this is forcing them to seek foreign markets.

High wages in Canada account for the fact that Canada is this country's best customer, he argued. It is important that foreign as well as home markets be protected, he said, and the bill should aim at building up buying power abroad for American goods.

High wages might be done, he thought, by giving tariff preference to goods from high-wage countries. He suggested that the bill direct the Treasury Department to investigate the buying power phases of the subject.

Casper H. Gray, who spoke for the American Farm Bureau Federation, insisted that competitive conditions rather than differences in production costs be used to determine changes under the flexibility provisions of the law.

He favored giving the Tariff Commission control over tariffs similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission's power over freight rates and opposed the provision of the House bill permitting the President to rebuild the Tariff Commission, declaring a change of personnel ought to be gradual.

### Opposed Filipino Imports

Charles W. Holman, speaking for the National Co-operative Milk Producers and other associations, opposed the heavy importation from the Philippines of coconut oil, which endangers the domestic industry.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## Bogota, Nearing Its Fourth Century, Begins to Don Habiliments of Youth

BOGOTÁ, Colombia (By U. P.)—Within nine years, when Bogota completes her fourth century, it will be younger than it is today—at least in looks. The city is to be completely transformed into a modern, up-to-date metropolis, with a number of skyscrapers ranging from 10 to 20 stories in height, according to plans of municipal officials.

Bogota at present resembles an old-fashioned city in Spain, with rambling one-and-two-story edifices. Many of the less pretentious homes are thatched with straw and are of primitive construction.

Improvement Program During the next nine years the city plans to follow a program of municipal improvement, which includes construction of modern suburbs, amplification of the water supply, better light and power service, widening of principal avenues and the construction of additional thoroughfares, removal of unsightly edifices, opening of a number of parks and construction of numerous school buildings.

A census of the city, made early in this year, showed a population of 200,000, with 11,000 homes needed to properly house that number. Following publication of the census figures a wave of construction struck the city, and entire blocks of crowded tenement houses were torn down and replaced by modern, well-ventilated apartment houses.

California, the Wall Street of Bogota, is rapidly being modernized. The principal banks of the Republic have commenced to erect modern buildings on this street.

Founded in 1538 On Aug. 6, 1538, before 12 huts, constructed of mud and straw, each named after one of the 12 apostles, a meager band of Spanish "rojos" greatly reduced in numbers by a terrific march through more than 1000 miles of jungle and mountain, and harassed by unfriendly Indians, stood at attention while Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada, a lawyer, formally founded Santa Fe de Bogota. Bogota was founded on a recreation site of Zipa, the Emperor of the Chibcha Indians, who were conquered by Quesada.



State Executives and Law Enforcement Spokesmen in Forefront of Governors' Conference at New London, Conn. They Are, Left to Right, Top—George W. Wickersham, President of the National Committee on Law Enforcement; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York; and Myers V. Cooper, Governor of Ohio. Lower—John H. Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, and Harry F. Byrd, Governor of Virginia.

## States' Duty to Enforce Dry Law, Wickersham Writes to Governors

Federal Government Bears Brunt of Prohibition, Head of Law Enforcement Body Says, Proposing to Divide Responsibility

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Asserting that the Federal Government alone has borne the brunt of prohibition enforcement, George W. Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's national committee on law enforcement, told the Governors' Conference through a letter read by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, that "it might well consider approaching the Federal Government on some feasible proposal to share the burden of enforcement."

Mr. Wickersham referred to the prohibition amendment in its relation to enforcement laws, the weaknesses of which he pointed out with suggestions for strengthening them. The expression from Mr. Wickersham is the first which has come from any member of the committee appointed by the President to make an exhaustive survey of the crime and law enforcement situation in the United States.

The overlapping of the enforcement efforts of the State and Federal Governments, Mr. Wickersham declared, is one of the fundamental problems which must be solved. He proposed that a method be found under which the Federal Government would handle only the interstate, manufacturing and importation aspects of prohibition enforcement, leaving the states to direct the internal regulation.

### States' Obligation Cited

"Of course, the most serious subject we must deal with is the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment," Mr. Wickersham's letter declared. "The amendment confers upon the States concurrent jurisdiction with the National Government for the enforcement of this measure. Thus far the Federal Government alone has borne the brunt of the enforcement."

"It seems to me that the Governors' Conference must well consider approaching the Federal Government on some feasible proposal to share this burden. If the National Government were to attend to preventing importation, manufacture and shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicants—the states undertaking the internal regulation to prevent sale, saloons, speakeasies, etc.—the national and state laws might be modified so as to become reasonably enforceable."

Mr. Wickersham's letter contained only the one reference to modification, and the interpretation of this passage evoked spontaneous discussion throughout the conference.

### Would Remove Source of Crime

If the laws were reasonably enforceable, the letter continued, this would "remove one great source of demoralizing and peculiarly profitable crime."

The duty of the States to co-operate in the enforcement of prohibition was strongly emphasized by Mr. Wickersham and came before the conference with particular force because his views were presented through the Democratic Governor of a State which has repealed its own enforcement act.

"Every state executive has sworn to support and defend the Constitution of the United States, Mr. Wickersham wrote. "The Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution. Just as much as any other part of it. Surely it is pertinent to their conference to suggest and consider the steps to be taken to enforce it."

The increase of automobile traffic has made it possible to turn homes right around, with the living quarters fronting on a garden away from the street, Mr. Schuler said. "Color in the garden should be given the same attention as in dress and cars."

Truth in advertising was emphasized by William Flemer Jr., of Princeton, N. J., president of the national association. "Every description and illustration used in advertising nursery products must be truthful," Mr. Flemer said. "A lie is a liability. Misuse of public money set aside for reforestation by selling the trees at a low cost to private parties, was condemned by Mr. Flemer."

Quarantine versus insect pests should be carefully studied to avoid unnecessary restrictions, Mr. Flemer believes. The appointment of an entomologist by the association to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture was recommended.

## CANADIAN DISCOVERS UNKNOWN INDIANS

Windigos Found by Aviator on Weagamow Lake

SILOUS LOOKOUT, Ont. (P)—The forced landing of an airplane at Weagamow Lake resulted in the discovery of a band of Windigo Indians, whose existence never before had been suspected, Walter C. Cain, Ontario Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, has disclosed.

Mr. Cain flew to the Patricia district to complete negotiations for the last of the unceded Indian territory in Canada. On the return trip, the plane was forced to land on Weagamow Lake by shortage of gas. Before another plane arrived with gasoline, Mr. Cain found the band of Indians and met the chiefs.

## TROOPS STATED TO BE MOVING TO SIBERIAN FRONT

Though Unconfirmed Reports on Sino-Russian Affair Leave Situation Obscure

JAPANESE BELIEVE SETTLEMENT LIKELY

No Reply From China to Ultimatum of Soviet Government Yet Announced

No easing up is reported of the tension between Russia and China following the latter's seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the subsequent three-day ultimatum from the Soviet Government. Large crowds made a demonstration before the Chinese Embassy in Moscow. Latest reports show that the ultimatum, which was delivered to the Chinese chargé d'affaires in Moscow on July 13, was not forwarded in its translated form till the following day, which may extend the ultimatum to July 17. No reply has yet been received from China.

Messages refer to movements of troops of both countries to the frontier.

Tokyo, however, persists in the belief that hostilities will be avoided. L. P. Serebryakov of the railway commissariat in Moscow is reported to be ready to carry on negotiations for a settlement of the dispute.

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Since the publication of this news here of the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the wave of popular indignation and excitement has risen steadily higher, culminating in a mass demonstration before the Chinese embassy, when, despite heavy showers, a throng of many thousands gathered before the building of the embassy, carrying banners inscribed with the demands of the Soviet note and shouting: "Down with the Chinese militarists! Long live Soviet China." "Hands off our peaceful reconstruction."

The international aspect of the demonstration is emphasized by the participation of a considerable number of Chinese students of Sun Yat-sen University and revolutionary Chinese residing here, who shouted "Down with the Chinese militarists! Long live Soviet China." There were occasional attempts of the crowd to rush the cordon of mounted police surrounding the embassy, but no actual violence, and the demonstrators withdrew when three o'clock sounded.

"Let's show our courage not here but on the frontiers of the Soviet!"

May Extend Ultimatum Period Since the Soviet note was handed to the Chinese chargé d'affaires on July 13, it was generally assumed here that the three-day limit expired on the night of July 16.

However, the foreign commissariat received a communication from the Chinese chargé d'affaires to the effect that his Chinese translation was despatched late on the night of July 14, which may extend the period of the ultimatum another day. So far there is no news of conciliatory action on the Chinese side. On the contrary, expulsions of Soviet railroad employees from Chinese territory apparently continue. The day before the Soviet note was despatched application was made at the Chinese embassy for permission for a member of the Chinese railway commissariat to go to Manchuria, presumably with view to discussing the whole railroad situation with the Chinese authorities. Up to the present time, however, the Chinese Embassy refused to visit Mr. Serebryakov's passport.

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Russia has interrupted the trans-Siberian traffic. This is a serious situation from the standpoint of the Japanese.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## Plans to Rework Solomon's Mines

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NAIROBI, E. Afr.—Capt. H. A. White of the American expedition on behalf of the Field Museum of Chicago visualizes the prospect of reworking King Solomon's gold mines by American machinery and capital.

The Governor of the Province has expressed the desire that Captain White should arrange for the investment of foreign capital in gold and large platinum concessions.

The explorers of the party chanced to meet a border tribe which had given trouble to the Kenya authorities. The Americans so impressed the natives with the wonders of the electrical outfit and the gramophone that the chief of the tribe invited them to participate in a tribe raid. The invitations were politely declined, however, and the expedition had difficulty in leaving. The party's destination was Lake Stephanie, which Captain White declares has dried up and completely disappeared.

## MEXICO CALLS EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

MEXICO CITY (P)—The permanent congressional commission has convened the Mexican Congress for a special session to begin July 25 to discuss amendments of the Constitution necessary for the passage of President Portes Gil's new labor measure.

As soon as the Constitution is amended the labor bill, which provides for drastic changes in the country's code, will be presented to Congress.



## FEDERAL POWER BECOMES ISSUE IN ARGENTINE

National Government Intervenes to Reorganize Provincial Administrations

BUENOS AIRES—The long struggle between Administration and Anti-Administration members of the Senate over whether that body shall consider the credentials of Senators from the Province of San Juan, where the Federal Government has ousted the local officials, has centered attention here on the fact that since 1914 there have been 30 interventions by the Government in various provinces.

There are, at present, four federal interventions being maintained in the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, Santa Fe and Corrientes.

Administration and Anti-Administration forces in the Senate are so evenly divided that admittance to that body of the two Senators from San Juan, both political enemies of the President Hipolito Yrigoyen, will endanger the control of the upper house of Congress.

All Provinces Affected

All of the 13 provinces of the Republic have been subjected to intervention during the period 1914-29.

All of the interventions have had their origins in political differences of some nature, either splits in the provincial parties in power, or differences between the local parties and the Federal Government. This procedure has cost the Federal Treasury a total of approximately \$5,000,000, not counting the expenses of maintaining federal troops in the provinces affected.

The longest period of federal occupation was that of San Luis (May 8, 1915, to Nov. 10, 1922); two of the shortest were those of La Rioja (March 7, 1924) and Salta (April 18 to May 1, 1928).

Degrees of Intervention

These suspensions of the provincial powers have been of varying degrees, some extending merely to police power and the lower courts, others carrying complete suspension of all provincial powers, executive, legislative and judicial.

In the latest case, that of Corrientes, in April, the intervention carried complete suspension of all powers and substitution of federal appointed machinery to "reorganize" the entire Province. In his decree naming Dr. Gilberto E. Migues as intervener, President Yrigoyen declared that "disorder, arbitrary and irregular government and executive complete negation of the Republic's system."

"The legislative power of the province does not constitute a legitimate expression of the will of the people, due to the renunciation of their powers by legislators representing 70 per cent of the electorate."

He declared that irregularities in the judiciary extended to the Supreme Court itself, and instructed a complete reorganization of the legislative, judiciary and executive powers under federal supervision.

## Board to Make Tariffs Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

ters largely into oleomargarine, and thus competes with butter.

Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, made an eloquent plea for his country. He acknowledged the fact that the United States has done for the islands, but he contended at the same time that the Filipinos on their side had carried out their share of the bargain and had shown themselves appreciative. In the end, they are looking for independence.

Placing duties on products im-

ported from the Philippines into the United States would, he said, utterly ruin the islands. As to the statement that the Philippines were benefiting by the American protective tariff since they could sell their products here without the tariff wall, he said the Philippines benefited only if their products happened to be produced also in the United States and were protected by duty.

On copra, for instance, he said, there was no duty, as it was not produced in the United States, so the American tariff helped the Philippines not at all. Mr. Roxas said if the Filipinos were given their independence they did not care about the tariff, that they would take their chances with the rest of the world.

A "bill of rights" for American producers in all customs litigation affecting the duty on imported merchandise is demanded by the American Tariff League. The league was represented before the Finance Committee by John G. Terch of New York City, who told the committee that in the Fordney Tariff Act of 1922, Congress, for the first time, recognized that an American manufacturer has a vital interest in litigation on imported merchandise.

"We believe the time has come," he declared, "when this apparent recognition of the American producer's interests in the face of importation of merchandise with which he is in competition, should be made something more than a gesture and that the provision in the Act of 1922 recognizing the interest of the American producer should be so strengthened and extended as to create what might be called a 'bill of rights' for American producers."

## Proposed Tariff 'Flouts Farmer,' Capper Declares

TOPEKA, Kans. (AP)—Speaking against the Hawley Tariff Bill, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, in an address here before the Indian Creek Grange, said the measure as it came from the House "flouts the farmer, flouts the consumer, flouts the farmer and seriously disturbs our trade relations with 23 good customer nations."

The Senator predicted one of two things is likely to happen unless the Senate Tariff Committee does a "good job" in rewriting the bill. "Either the President will veto the bill," he said, "or we shall see the farm west start a violent campaign of tariff reduction in self-defense. It could do no less."

He said the bill as it came from the House makes 916 increases and 64 decreases in the rates of the present law.

## Methodists Firm on School Issue

LONDON—The United Methodist Conference, meeting today in Hall-tan under the presidency of the Rev. R. H. B. Shapland of Burton-on-Trent, unanimously adopted a resolution "protesting against the expenditure of public funds in the erection of schools for denominational purposes."

Undoubtedly this is a critical time said the Rev. Herbert Lee of Stockport in view of the action relating to schools taken by Roman Catholics at the general election.

The conference also discussed the question of temperance and methods to be adopted dealing with the regulation of the drink traffic. The Rev. G. W. Hicks of Holsworthy moved that the conference should advise church people to oppose any local option bill containing a reorganization option and advocated a no license option clear of any other issue.

United Methodists, he said, should make it clear they want prohibition. Other members advocated steps to secure that which seemed "practicable."

A motion also was carried urging that all countries come to an agreement for the abolition of submarines.

## Harper Method

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## BILL TO FLOAT GREAT WHEAT POOL IN FRANCE

Co-operative Stores With Farm Credit and Standardized Prices Projected

PARIS—Co-operative stores are being established throughout France for the purchase and sale of wheat to aid farmers, according to a bill introduced before the chamber of Deputies by M. Queuille, former Minister of Agriculture. The measure is arousing considerable interest among grain growers.

The establishment of these stores is to be financed in part by a state advance of 600,000,000 francs, and in part by farm credit institutions. While powers are to be conferred on the stores, wheat prices, for example, are not to be regulated annually by the Government, but will be controlled by the buying and selling operations of the stores. Neither will the state have an import monopoly, but import licenses will be in the hands of the stores, which in this way will be able to control both the quantity and quality of the wheat entering the country.

What speculation will be reduced to a minimum by these new centers, it is claimed. There will be no intermediaries, through whose hands transactions will pass, and furthermore wheat is to be put on the market in regular monthly allotments, thus preventing anyone from cornering large amounts.

In this connection the system of "warrantage" is planned. That is, storing of wheat by co-operatives and giving in return receipts negotiable like letters of exchange. Out of this situation will come the natural standardization of the prices of various grades of wheat.

All producers will have the right to join the co-operative societies, and in supporting them M. Queuille expects to see France adopt a national wheat policy.

## Canadian Leader Urges High Tariff

SARNIA, Ont.—During a tour of western Ontario, R. B. Bennett, opposition leader in the Canadian House of Commons, is advocating a higher protective tariff for the Dominion, particularly in view of the tariff proposals now being considered by the United States.

Mr. Bennett is reiterating his policy of protection, not only for manufacturing but also for agriculture. His party, if in power, he said, would see that Canadians got an equal chance with fair competition to develop their country.

The Conservative leader cited fruit, butter, meat, wool, vegetables and shoes among the products now being chiefly imported from the United States, which could well be produced in Canada. Factories were being closed and dairymen and agriculturists were suffering.

"The United States," he said, "in raising the tariff, is claiming to be legislating merely in the interests of the people of the United States. It is up to the Parliament of this country to legislate in the interests of the people of Canada."

## SPAIN TO PROHIBIT OUTSIDE FLIGHTS

MADRID (AP)—The Government has announced that Premier Primo de Rivera would approve no airplane flights outside Spain, either transatlantic or European, by Spanish military aviators for eight or nine months to come.

This decision will prevent the proposed air tour of Europe by Captain Jimenez and Captain Iglesias, as well as another transatlantic attempt planned by Maj. Ramon Franco, who was recently rescued near the Azores.

## MEXICO FACILITATES ENTRY OF AMERICANS

MEXICO CITY (AP)—In order to facilitate entry of American tourists

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into Mexico, the Mexican Government has announced that a card issued to a tourist by any qualified chamber of commerce within 40 miles of the Mexican border on the United States side will be sufficient to permit him to cross the frontier. It was said the card is issuable on the responsibility of each chamber of commerce, the Mexican Government reserving the chamber will have made adequate prior investigation.

## Partial Payment System Defended

LONDON—The rapid and successful extension of partial payments is merely the use of a system by individuals which has been used in public affairs for centuries. Prof. E. R. Sellman of Columbia University told an interested audience at an individualist luncheon in London. The speaker pointed out that when the community wants roads, bridges, public buildings, or other public improvements, bonds are issued to be paid in the future, just as the man who buys a motorcar now has the immediate use of the car but pays for it in installments over a number of months.

The speaker touched on the old objection that partial payments legitimate for necessities, but uneconomic when applied to luxuries, and declared that the modern theory of social development rules out any distinction between necessities and luxuries. He said that the partial payment system tended to equalize production throughout the year, thus stabilizing employment and the general well-being.

"It should not be forgotten," continued Dr. Sellman, "that there is yet much room for reconsideration in regard to saving and spending. In the United States the opportunities are being realized of providing the working classes with the advantages accruing to the capitalist by capital investment."

## Prince of Wales Opens Air Show

LONDON—The Prince of Wales opened at the Olympia the most important air exhibition yet held in Europe. France, Germany, Italy, and for the first time in Europe, the United States, were represented. The British Air Ministry released some of the highlights of the show, which capabilities remained unpublished.

Interesting items include the submarine Southampton, a flying boat; Vickers's fighting machine, capable of speeds upward of 200 miles an hour; Vickers's Victoria type which rescued more than 600 persons stranded at Kabul during the Afghan trouble; a new 40-seater Handley Page biplane, and a Parnall seaplane which folds its wings and slips into a submarine. This tiny machine was contrasted with a huge Fairey monoplane capable of carrying over 1000 gallons of petrol.

## NOTED LONDON MANSION PURCHASED FOR HOTEL

LONDON—Dorchester House, in Park Lane, famous mansion and once the home of the American Ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, has been sold by Lord Morley, and it will be demolished by Gordon Hotels Limited, the purchasers, to make way for the "finest hotel in Europe," which is to be completed by 1931.

The mansion was designed more than half a century ago by Lewis Vulliamy for R. S. Holford, and followed the plans of the Roman villa of Farnesina, noted for its frescoes by Peruzzi and Raphael.

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## DRAMATIC SCENE IN RUMANIAN PARLIAMENT

Juliu Maniu, Premier, Vigorously Defends Local Self-Government Bill

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Parliament was crowded with spectators and was the scene of another dramatic battle on July 15 in the struggle by the people for effective self-government.

The cause was the beginning of the discussions on the bill for administrative reforms which has given the towns and districts a large degree of control in their local affairs, freeing the newly annexed provinces from the domination of Bucharest, reducing red tape and making the people in all areas, including non-Rumanian minorities, feel at home in Rumania.

All the old parties violently opposed the bill, which was designed to end permanently the control by a handful of politicians of the whole Kingdom. They call the measure revolutionary, ruinous and Bolshevistic, adducing almost heinous examples from those countries creating town meetings and councils and establishing seven new administrative centers in the chief Rumanian provinces.

After reading declarations denouncing the whole program and the action of the Government, and calling the present bill destructive of the very fabric of national life, 19 of the opposition deputies demonstratively left the Parliament eschewing all responsibility in its further activity.

Juliu Maniu, the Prime Minister, answered the charges in a vigorous speech, showing that the present Peasant Government was really rebuilding the national life on a strong, sound basis. He invited all who wished to co-operate, and added that all attempts at illegal opposition would be immediately suppressed. The Parliament is sitting thrice daily, and will continue until July 27.

## Poincaré Gets Confidence Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

States and Great Britain in the Chamber of Deputies. All the deputies except the Communists jumped to their feet in an enthusiastic and striking ovation to the Prime Minister.

The ovation was for Poincaré the man, more than for Poincaré the Prime Minister. However, many of those cheering him were among his most bitter opponents on questions of state.

The Premier recalled again the address of President Hoover at Toulon when he was Secretary of Commerce, in which he explained the money was loaned by American taxpayers. Therefore, M. Poincaré said, there can be no hope of dodging the issue. "The debts must be paid."

## ENGLISH LYNN'S MAYOR ENDS AMERICAN VISIT

NEW YORK (AP)—The Marchioness of Toward, Mayor of Lynn, Eng., has sailed for Southampton on the Berengaria.

The Marchioness came to America recently with her son, the Marquis, as a guest of Lynn, Mass., which celebrated the three-hundredth anniversary of its founding. The Massachusetts city derived its name from the one in England.

## GUARDED STREET CARS RUN IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Awed by a federal injunction, striking moto-

men and conductors stood by quietly and permitted a curtailed street car service to be resumed, July 15, for the first time since July 2.

With non-union men on the front and rear platforms dressed in citizens' clothes, and armed deputy marshals standing in the cars, the first cars moved under escort of police on motorcycles. Victor Loloel, United States Marshal, said that by the end of the week normal service would be restored.

## British to Debate Soviet Question

LONDON—The statement of the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in the House of Commons that "any conclusion the British Government may come to regarding (Soviet) recognition cannot become effective until it has been debated in this House" is understood to mean that the promised resumption of Anglo-Russian relations must now be postponed until the autumn.

This is because, in accordance with the usual practice Parliament will not be in session earlier during August or September, and the Government as now advised does not see a way to having a debate on this question before the vacation commences at the end of the present month.

Many of Mr. MacDonald's followers are disappointed and endeavor may still be made to obtain a change in the proposed procedure since the question is one on which the Government can rely upon the Liberal support. It is pointed out, however, that to do this would mean taking action first and inviting a parliamentary debate afterward, which would not fulfill the assurance given by Mr. MacDonald that he would follow the procedure adopted in 1927 when relations were broken off.

The invitation sent by Mr. MacDonald through the Norwegian Government for a qualified negotiator from Moscow to visit London fulfills the Government's previously announced intention.

## Labor Intervenes in Lancashire Issue

LONDON—The Government's intervention in the Lancashire cotton trade dispute, where 500,000 workers refused a 12½ per cent wage cut to offset an effect on July 29, is understood to be directed toward securing arrangements with an agreement by the trade unions concerned to accept the results of the interim investigation bearing directly upon wages and hours.

Preliminary steps have already been taken by Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor, for bringing both sides together, but a formal conference is not to be held until the inquiries, already started, are completed, to ascertain whether the proposed reduction is necessary. In the meanwhile the Board of Trade is planning to open an inquiry already promised by the Government into every aspect of the cotton industry.

The workers' leaders are reported favorable to such an inquiry, provided it is exhaustive and includes not only wages and marketing questions, but also that of the extent to which reorganization and reconstruction are capable of reducing the costs of production.

## DAVIS DELIVERS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

MANILA (AP)—The insular Legislature convened and Dwight D. Davis, new Governor-General, delivered his message to the legislature.

The House elected Quintia Paredes of Abra Province as speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker, Manuel Roxas.

## CHARTER ISSUED FOR UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS CITY

Several Local Institutions Involved in Plans for Central College

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A civic, non-sectarian institution of higher learning, linking several existing and projected local institutions, is called for in a charter which has been granted 100 citizen incorporators of "The University of Kansas City."

The projected university is the outgrowth of investigation sponsored by this group of 100, which includes many of the most representative citizens of the community.

The general plans have the approval and support of the General Education Board, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and a list of about 30 nationally recognized educational leaders.

Near Center of City

The charter contemplates a site near the geographical heart of Kansas City, where about 80 acres now is available, and where the addition of about 70 acres is seen as an ultimate possibility.

The university would be on grounds of the William R. Nelson estate, adjoining the William R. Nelson Gallery of Art, shortly to be built; the Atkins Museum of Fine Arts, also to be erected soon; the Kansas City Art Institute, now housed in a commodious building of its own, and the Barstow School for Girls, a private institution.

Affiliation with these and other institutions already functioning, including Rockhurst (Junior) College, is a part of the plan.

No buildings are to be started until a minimum of \$5,000,000 is in hand. Of that sum \$2,000,000 must be set aside for endowment. There will be no campaign for funds, the enterprise itself being depended upon to attract substantial contributions from local citizens and others.

## Merger Plans Progress

Negotiations also are well advanced to merge the proposed University of Kansas City with the Lincoln and Lee University, which was started here four years ago. The Lincoln and Lee site, consisting of 230 acres, is just outside the limits of Kansas City.

No buildings have been erected there, although downtown units are under way. The Lincoln and Lee and the university has assets of approximately \$1,250,000.

The University of Kansas City charter states that "the university shall be nonsectarian in control and in fact, but it shall be the duty of the board of trustees to encourage the development of proper means and instrumentalities designed to exercise wholesome moral and religious influence upon the student body."

## 4H CLUBS ENROLL 693 IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—More than 600 boys and girls have organized in 60 Merrimack County 4H clubs, and are all engaged in definite project work in agriculture or home making. There are also several clubs working

without agricultural leaders, so that in all 821 girls and 212 boys are engaged in projects which will be completed and displayed in October. Learning how to sew seems to be most popular with the girls, as there are 311 so enrolled. Forestry and gardening are of least interest to the boys, with poultry a close third. There are well-organized clubs in all but three of the 27 towns in this county.

## American Gift to Aid Bulgarian Children

School to Be Erected on Site Given by the Village of Pordim

SOFIA—After examining the places which 35 villages offered to Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Haskell for the new village school, which they are planning to open for peasant youth, these Americans, in agreement with a committee of experts, have chosen the site given by the village of Pordim in the district of Plevna.

The gift has in due course become legalized. Over 80 acres of excellent land has passed into the possession of the school and the new buildings will be begun at once. The village of Pordim, local and district officials, agricultural leaders and the state government look with much favor on this project.

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## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PARE SCORES IN  
TITLE DEFENSEWins Second-Round Match  
in Western Tournament  
Tennis Singles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In defense of his title, E. J. Pate of Chicago came through his second-round match in the annual championship tournament of the Western Tennis Association, which was held at the St. Louis Country Club here Monday. Pate won in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

Other seeded players who appeared were successful. The list included Keith F. Gifford, of Santa Barbara, Calif., who defeated Hugh Hulse of Chicago, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. In the first round, Hulse had defeated Pate in the first round of the Western Tennis Association, which was held at the St. Louis Country Club here Monday. Pate won in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

Close competition was given H. E. Vines of Los Angeles, Calif., who was forced to three sets to win, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, over John Curtis of Chicago. W. T. Hayes, veteran local star, who held the title in 1917-18 and 1920, took a second-round battle from Philip Greenleaf of Cleveland, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

WESTERN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Robert Miller, Chicago, defeated R. W. Buxton, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. E. J. Pate, Chicago, defeated Keith F. Gifford, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. H. E. Vines, Los Angeles, defeated John Curtis, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4. W. T. Hayes, Cleveland, defeated Philip Greenleaf, Cleveland, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

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President Hoover  
Honorary Referee

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK—President Hoover has consented to serve as honorary referee of the international track and field meet between the Oxford-Cambridge and Princeton-Cornell teams at Travers Island on Saturday, although he cannot be present in person.

In a letter transmitted by French Strother, his secretary, and made public today by John T. McGovern, chairman of the committee in charge of the meet, the President said:

"I shall be pleased to be recited as an honorary referee to the field games between the visiting teams of Oxford and Cambridge and the American teams from Princeton and Cornell, and only regret that my duties here will not permit me to be present and witness them in person."

"The character building influence of clean sports is such that they deserve every encouragement, and besides that, I should have been glad of the opportunity to welcome these fine young men visiting our shores."

Sir Emé Howard, British Ambassador, replied in a similar vein.

E. H. McCauley, New York, defeated W. W. Lammer, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1. Max T. Everett, St. Louis, defeated John T. Wilson, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

R. G. Gonsales, Chicago, defeated Joseph A. Allen, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1. Joseph A. Allen, Chicago, won from R. G. Gonsales, Chicago, by default. Coleman Clark, Chicago, won from Lindsay Beaton, Evanston, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated Philip Greenleaf, Cleveland, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. E. J. Pate, Chicago, defeated Keith F. Gifford, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. H. E. Vines, Los Angeles, defeated John Curtis, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

City	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	28	24	530
Toronto	20	43	321
Montreal	49	45	521
Newark	45	45	500
Baltimore	44	45	448
Buffalo	45	47	489
Rochester	30	60	333

RESULTS JULY 15

Montreal 3, Jersey City 3.  
Newark 3, Buffalo 6.  
Toronto 3, Reading 2.  
Baltimore 3, Rochester 6.

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MISSOURI PLAY  
IN SECOND ROUNDChampion Draws Bye in  
First—Women's and Junior  
Tourney Under Way

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Play in the singles events of the twenty-eighth annual Missouri Valley tennis championships is now in the second round with the exception of some doubles. First-round contests in the women's singles were held here Monday.

The match between Miss Virginia R. Rice of Boston and Miss Dorothy Andrus of Philadelphia, was the hardest fought of the morning, with Miss Andrus winning 6-3, 6-1. Miss Rice started the service, losing the first game, broke through Miss Andrus' service in the second, and then won the next two for a 2-1 lead.

Miss Andrus broke through her opponent's service in the third game, and then won the next two for a 2-1 lead. Miss Andrus broke through her opponent's service in the third game, and then won the next two for a 2-1 lead.

Miss Andrus broke through her opponent's service in the third game, and then won the next two for a 2-1 lead. Miss Andrus broke through her opponent's service in the third game, and then won the next two for a 2-1 lead.

MISSOURI VALLEY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Paul Forche, Independence, Kan., defeated F. E. McCune, Ottawa, Kan., 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. R. P. Scott, Independence, Kan., defeated George G. Gifford, Wichita, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated Philip Greenleaf, Cleveland, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. E. J. Pate, Chicago, defeated Keith F. Gifford, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. H. E. Vines, Los Angeles, defeated John Curtis, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss M. C. Cuvor, Wichita, defeated Miss C. A. Moore, Leavenworth, Mo., 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Miss E. E. Dean, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., defeated Miss Wilma Benson, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

JUNIOR SINGLES—First Round

G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated W. E. Pendleton, Independence, Kan., 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Vernon McKay, Independence, Kan., won by default from R. E. Chaney, Tonkawa, Okla.

J. J. Large Jr., Wellington, Kan., won by default from E. C. Ayres, Caney, Kan.

R. W. Alfred, Independence, Kan., defeated W. A. Leach, Caney, Kan., 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Tex., won by default from Donald Hayes, Tonkawa, Okla.

T. D. Hansen, Caney, Kan., defeated Albert Rollings, Okmulgee, Okla., 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

Robert Lee, Topeka, defeated Leroy Butler, Independence, Kan., 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

J. L. Lombarger, Louis, won by default from Karl Schrader, Caney, Kan.

**Wyckoff and Miss Cook Star in Meet**

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Frank C. Wyckoff, California high school sprinter, captured the honors in a 100-yard dash event here Monday night from a field of good performers in 9.8, or one-tenth of a second slower than the official world record. Claude O. Bracey, the Texas sprinter, was close to Wyckoff in second place and Wesley L. Foster, star of Washington State College, was third.

In a mixed 440-yard relay Wyckoff was unable to overcome a 15-yard handicap and lost to Miss Myrtle A. Cook, Canadian and Olympic world champion. Bracey gave Miss Cook a 15-yard advantage and Wyckoff, running anchor, failed to catch her. She won by four yards.

Miss Andrus Wins  
From Miss Rice

Miss Sarah Palfrey Also a Winner in Longwood Tournament

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Play started this morning in the annual Longwood Cricket Club invitation tennis tournament for women on the grass courts here. Five players advanced to the third round, while four went into the second round during the morning play.

The match between Miss Virginia R. Rice of Boston and Miss Dorothy Andrus of Philadelphia, was the hardest fought of the morning, with Miss Andrus winning 6-3, 6-1. Miss Rice started the service, losing the first game, broke through Miss Andrus' service in the second, and then won the next two for a 2-1 lead.

Miss Andrus broke through her opponent's service in the third game, and then won the next two for a 2-1 lead. Miss Andrus broke through her opponent's service in the third game, and then won the next two for a 2-1 lead.

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Miss Andrus broke through her opponent's service in the third game, and then won the next two for a 2-1 lead. Miss Andrus broke through her opponent's service in the third game, and then won the next two for a 2-1 lead.

MISS SARAH PALFREY ALSO A WINNER IN LONGWOOD TOURNAMENT

Miss Sarah Palfrey of Brookline, one of the seeded players, defeated Miss Florence S. Lehoultier of New York after losing four games, three in the first set, and one in the second. Her sister, Miss Margaret G. Palfrey, playing in the second round, lost to Miss Josephine N. Truickbank, a graduate of the University of California, 6-2, 6-0. Miss Margaret Palfrey graduated from Smith College this year.

Miss Mary R. Greef of Kansas City played against a Boston girl in the first round, defeating Miss Dorothy Blodgett, 6-0, 6-3, while Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of the University of Southern California, recent winner of the invitation tournament for college girls, played at Longwood last month, defeated Mrs. Paul C. Sanborn of Boston, without the loss of a set.

MISS MARY R. GREEF OF KANSAS CITY PLAYED AGAINST A BOSTON GIRL IN THE FIRST ROUND, DEFEATING MISS DOROTHY BLODGETT, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, University of Southern California, defeated Mrs. Paul C. Sanborn, Boston, 6-0, 6-3. Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Florence S. Lehoultier, New York, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Margaret Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Josephine N. Truickbank, University of California, 6-2, 6-0.

Miss E. E. Dean, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., defeated Miss Wilma Benson, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated W. E. Pendleton, Independence, Kan., 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

Vernon McKay, Independence, Kan., won by default from R. E. Chaney, Tonkawa, Okla.

J. J. Large Jr., Wellington, Kan., won by default from E. C. Ayres, Caney, Kan.

R. W. Alfred, Independence, Kan., defeated W. A. Leach, Caney, Kan., 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Tex., won by default from Donald Hayes, Tonkawa, Okla.

T. D. Hansen, Caney, Kan., defeated Albert Rollings, Okmulgee, Okla., 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

Robert Lee, Topeka, defeated Leroy Butler, Independence, Kan., 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

J. L. Lombarger, Louis, won by default from Karl Schrader, Caney, Kan.

**WOOLLEY RETURNS TO TEST CRICKET PLAY**

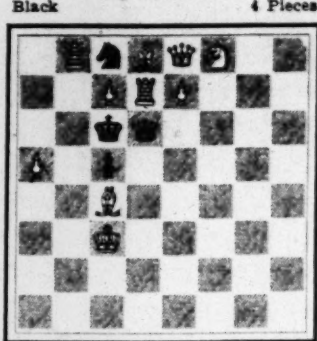
BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Defeat confronted South Africa this morning at the commencement of the third and last day's play in the third test cricket match of the present series against England at Leeds. For the visitors, with only three wickets still to fall in their second innings, were then merely 24 runs ahead.

CHESS  
By G. Hume 4 Places

PROBLEM NO. 1118

Black

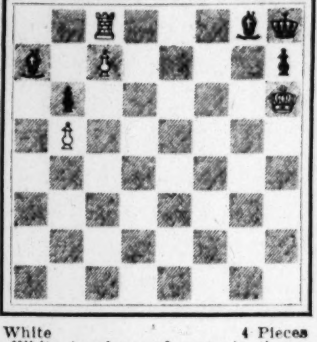


White

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1114

By C. Wiebe 6 Places



White

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1111. R-Q3

No. 1112. 1. P-Q7

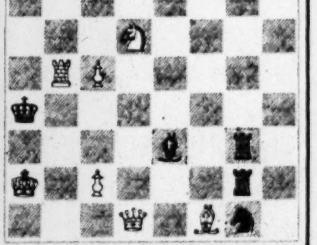
2. P-Q4 etc.

Prob. Comp. A. J. Pink

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Showing a lateral pin with diagonal battery in the unpinning of the white pawn.

By A. Rinaldini 8 Places



White

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The fourth international tournament, to be held at Carlsbad, Czechoslovakia, on July 31, will have the following list of at least 21 players representing 17 nations: E. D. Bogoljubov, Germany; R. Canal, Peru; J. R. Capablanca, Cuba; E. Colle, Belgium; Dr. M. Ewe, Hungary; K. Gligo, Czechoslovakia; E. Gruenfeld, Austria; P. Johnner, Switzerland; G. Macrogy, Hungary; F. J. Marshall, United States; H. Mattison, Latvia; Miss V. Menchik, Russia; A. Nimzowitsch, Denmark; A. Rubinstein, Poland; F. Saemisch, Germany; R. Spielmann, Austria; Dr. S. Tarrasch, France; Sir G. A. Thomas, England; Dr. K. Treybal, Czechoslovakia; Dr. M. Vidmar, Yugoslavia; F. D. Yates, England. A number of things are to be noted in this formidable array of talent—namely, the absence of Dr. Lasker, who has apparently retired from active competition; the doubt of Dr. Alekhin's entry, and the presence of a woman for the first time in real

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Kansas City	50	37	672
St. Paul	52	34	605
Minneapolis	49	35	583
Indianapolis	41	43	458
Louisville	37	44	457
Columbus	37	38	425
Toledo	31	50	383
Milwaukee	31	53	369

RESULTS JULY 15

Kansas City 3, Toledo 4.  
Columbus 2, Milwaukee 1.

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TWO TRIAL RACES  
OFF MARBLEHEADFour 30-Square Meter Yachts  
Trying for U. S. Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Four United States yachts, built this year for the purpose of meeting the German yachts which are to visit this port to take part in a series of races the third week in August, for 30-square meter knockabouts, started in on their trial races Monday. Two races were held and the competition was very keen.

The four yachts which are trying for the American team are the Tipler III, owned by E. A. Shuman Jr., the Rima, owned by A. E. Chase, the Oriole, owned by Chandler Hovey and the Yankee, owned by C. A. Welch. The

German yachts that are to take part in the series are the Gluckauf V, Hans Stinnes, Kaiserlicher Yacht Club; Hathi, H. Theede, Kilder Segelvereinig; Yacht Club and the Kickerie, R. Rob, Berliner Yacht Club.

Two trial races were held Monday. The first one was over a five-mile course, a beat and a run with a light wind blowing. Tipler III won in 1h. 41m. 35s., with Rima second, only four seconds behind, and Oriole third, only 15 seconds behind the winner. Yankee was fourth in 1h. 46m. 40s.

The second race was over a triangular course of six miles, with a reach, beat and a run. This time the Yankee finished first, covering the course in 1h. 10m. 4s. Tipler III was second in 1h. 12m. 55s. Oriole, third, in 1h. 13m. 38s., and Rima fourth in 1h. 13m. 32s.

**QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING**

Steiner	Clinton	Steiner	Clinton
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-B4	P-B4	2. P-B4	P-B4
3. P-K3	P-K3	3. P-K3	P-K3
4. P-Q3	P-Q3	4. P-Q3	P-Q3
5. P-K4	P-K4	5. P-K4	P-K4
6. P-Q4	P-Q4	6. P-Q4	P-Q4
7. P-K5	P-K5	7. P-K5	P-K5
8. P-Q5	P-Q5	8. P-Q5	P-Q5
9. P-K6	P-K6	9. P-K6	P-K6
10. P-Q6	P-Q6	10. P-Q6	P-Q6
11. P-K7	P-K7	11. P-K7	P-K7
12. P-Q7	P-Q7	12. P-Q7	P-Q7
13. P-K8	P-K8	13. P-K8	P-K8
14. P-Q8	P-Q8	14. P-Q8	P-Q8
15. P-K9	P-K9	15. P-K9	P-K9
16. P-Q9	P-Q9	16. P-Q9	P-Q9

**ZUKERTORT OPENING**

Keit	Black	Keit	Black
1. K-K3	P-Q4	1. K-K3	P-Q4
2. P-Q3	P-Q3	2. P-Q3	P-Q3
3. P-K3	P-K3	3. P-K3	P-K3
4. P-Q4	P-Q4	4. P-Q4	P-Q4
5. P-K4	P-K4	5. P-K4	P-K4
6. P-Q5	P-Q5	6. P-Q5	P-Q5
7. P-K5	P-K5	7. P-K5	P-K5
8. P-Q6	P-Q6	8. P-Q6	P-Q6
9. P-K6	P-K6	9. P-K6	P-K6
10. P-Q7	P-Q7	10. P-Q7	P-Q7
11. P-K7	P-K7	11. P-K7	P-K7
12. P-Q8	P-Q8	12. P-Q8	P-Q8
13. P-K8	P-K8	13. P-K8	P-K8
14. P-Q9	P-Q9	14. P-Q9	P-Q9
15. P-K9	P-K9	15. P-K9	P-K9

**GERMAN TENNIS LINE-UP**



$$Z(\mathcal{C}_1) \cong Z(\mathcal{C}_2) \oplus Z(\mathcal{C}_3) \oplus \dots \oplus Z(\mathcal{C}_n) \oplus Z(\mathcal{C}_{n+1}) \oplus \dots \oplus Z(\mathcal{C}_m)$$

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## GILLETT URGED TO BACK DRY LAW OF STATE

Prominent Women Leaders  
Ask Republicans to  
Oppose Repeal

Asking if the Republican Party is to be so unkind to the needs of the youth of Massachusetts as to keep outside the contest, prominent women leaders of many groups have directed a letter to Frederick H. Gillett, Republican Senator for Massachusetts, urging him and all other Republicans to oppose the movement for repeal of the State prohibition enforcement law.

The letter says: "You are quoted in the press as saying that prohibition must become a question outside the Republican Party. We would like to point out that the question Massachusetts faces is not prohibition but repeal of that part of its State liquor law that makes it possible for the State and local police to move adequately on the manufacture and transportation of liquor."

"The object of this appeal would seem to be to create liquor lawlessness until the drys surrender to the return of the legalized liquor traffic. But everyone knows that 36 States ready for repeal are not in sight. Hence repeal of our State liquor law would create a demoralization of our police forces that must go on for years. It would be a signal to those cities and towns in our State that desire to make money out of that which debauches the people to increase their nefarious practices. Not only would speakeasies run more freely, but all that goes with liquor and a lowered police morale would increase vice, crime, corruption."

"In the Republican Party, are Republican senators, going to be so unkind to the needs of youth in our State as to keep outside this fight? Will fine young men and women of whatever party accept lawlessness as a proper means of repelling a law?"

"To us it seems impossible that any responsible element in a community should be willing to inflict on a state years of lowered police morale, or that loyal Americans could accept feigning lawlessness as a means of repelling a law. We shall be glad to hear from you on this issue."

Among the signers are: Mrs. Alice G. Hopes, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Julian L. Coolidge, chairman of the law enforcement committee; Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the women's national committee for law enforcement; and Mrs. George Whitcomb, president of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association.

## New Dairy School at Auchincruive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AYR, Scot.—The foundation stone of the new Dairy School at Auchincruive, near Ayr, was laid recently. This marks the opening of a new

chapter in the history of agricultural education in the West of Scotland. To the estate of Auchincruive on the banks of the River Ayr, immortalized by the poet Burns, will be removed at Whitehead, 1931, the whole of the activities of the West of Scotland Agricultural College, at present located at Holmes Farm, Kilmarnock. On the farm of Kirkhill, which adjoins Auchincruive, the Hannah Dairy Research Institute will be erected.

The ambition of John M. Hannah, of Girvan, Mains, Girvan, the donor of Auchincruive estate, to see an agricultural college developed on a rural site is being largely fulfilled in the present scheme, and the Governors of the College will introduce at Auchincruive a series of "short courses for farmers."

In his address prior to laying the foundation stone, the Chairman (Harling Turner) said that the Dairy School at Holmes Farm had been a small undertaking, but it had done perhaps more practical good for farmers than any other authority which the Department of Agriculture had been called upon to assist.

Portions of the South Shore came into view, with boats in harbors sending columns of smoke both up and down from double funnels produced by the optical illusion. The mirage was unusually clear at Hampton Beach, N. H.

## Ships Upside Down Tickle Seaside

Mirage Adds to Gayety of Seashore Resorts Just North of Boston

Mirages come to the Atlantic seaboard as well as to western deserts of the United States. Schooners sailed across the sky upside down as residents on the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay viewed the finest mirage in a quarter of a century.

The Pilgrim Monument at Provincetown loomed up across the bay for nearly 3 1/2 hours, although it is normally out of sight. Residents of Marblehead, 50 miles north of the monument, saw it clearly outlined against the sky.

A scheme of rationalization for the industry is under discussion. It has been prepared with the aid of Sir Gilbert Garneise, a leading London accountant, and it is favored strongly by the younger leaders of the industry who contend that the older men are apt to be too conservative and to take too narrow a view. "We must think," the former says, "of what is best for the industry and for the country as a whole, and not solely of what is best for the individual."

Rationalization, they contend, would enable firms to buy raw material more cheaply and reduce overhead expenses. It would stop the unnecessary competition which at present is proving disastrous to the trade and go a long way toward stabilizing prices, thus giving customers more confidence in purchasing. Price cutting, it is claimed, has reached such a pitch that buyers follow a hand-to-mouth policy in purchasing for they hesitate to place a large order lest they should lose the benefit of some "cut."

## DANISH DELEGATES TO LEAGUE CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
COPENHAGEN—Some important changes are about to take place in the Danish delegation at the League of Nations. Herlapp Zahle, Danish Minister in Berlin, who has been its chief hitherto, will retire from the delegation and the new Danish Foreign Minister, Dr. P. Munch, becomes chief of the Danish delegation, and will attend the meetings at Geneva.

Count Moltke, who was Foreign Minister in the former Social-Democratic Government, will join the delegation, if circumstances permit him to do so.

## Hyde in Favor of Helping Americas to Build Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill that would authorize the President to detail United States Government engineers to assist Central and South American countries in formulating highway programs has the approval of Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and of the Acting Director of the

chapter in the history of agricultural education in the West of Scotland. To the estate of Auchincruive on the banks of the River Ayr, immortalized by the poet Burns, will be removed at Whitehead, 1931, the whole of the activities of the West of Scotland Agricultural College, at present located at Holmes Farm, Kilmarnock. On the farm of Kirkhill, which adjoins Auchincruive, the Hannah Dairy Research Institute will be erected.

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## Maj. John J. Astor Heads Press Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON—A notable change has taken place in the British newspaper world in the resignation of the presidency of the Empire Press Union by Lord Burnham, former proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, and his succession by Maj. John J. Astor, proprietor of The Times.

The Empire Press Union is an organization embracing all the newspapers of the British Commonwealth of Nations, including the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, and India.

The strength and solidarity of our Commonwealth of Nations, Lord Burnham said, "rests upon public feeling and upon the functions of this body to organize public opinion throughout the Empire for the common good in the true British fashion of independence and interdependence."

Referring to his successor, Lord Burnham added that if ever a man was pointed to as the right man for the right place, it would be his friend Major Astor, who was chairman of the council and had acted as treasurer of the union. As chief proprietor of The Times, he was especially qualified to preside over the union.

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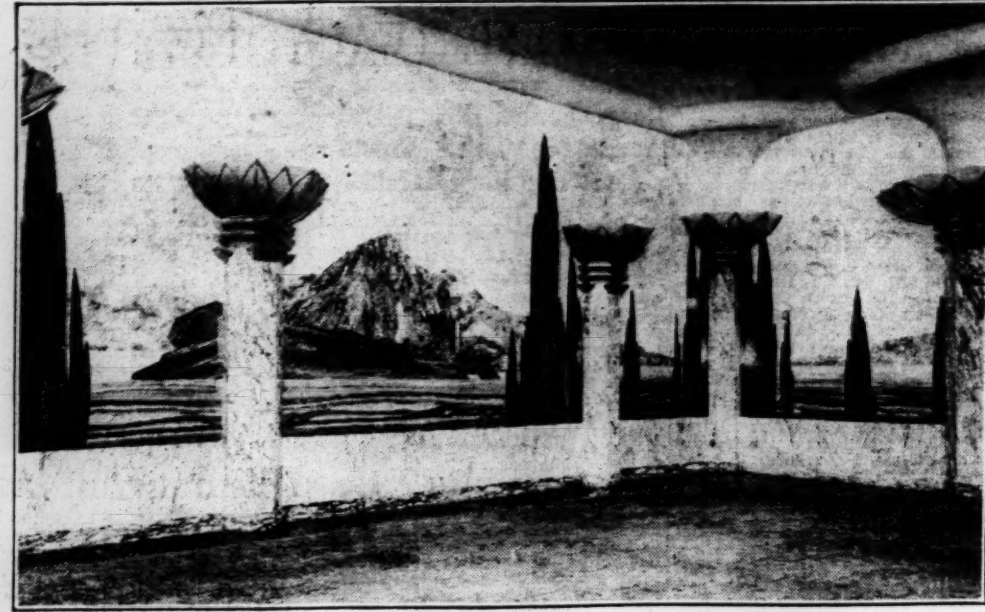
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## Possible to Dine in Marble Halls Here



In the Recently Built Oxford Street Corner House of J. Lyons & Co., London, the Cafés Are Decorated With Marble Murals Designed by Oliver P. Bernard. Each

Budget, according to a letter made public by Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada.

"It is believed," writes Dr. Hyde, "that such information could best be made available by the assignment of engineers in accordance with the provisions of the bill and that the detail of experienced engineers in the manner proposed would serve to stimulate and cement a more friendly relationship and better understanding with our sister American republics."

That there are still new ways of using marble has recently been demonstrated in the interior decoration of a new catering establishment in London known as the Oxford Street Corner House. Built for J. Lyons & Co., the actual construction and exterior presents nothing unusual; but the interior decoration of two large cafés and shops combined in the Corner House is carried out on lines that may be regarded as an entirely new way of using marble, apart from its incorporation with other materials in the functions of lighting, heating, ventilation and decoration. The designer is Oliver P. Bernard.

The primary object of the interior work in these combined cafés and shops is to produce mural decorations in the permanent form of marble. This institutes for what is thought to be the first time in interior decoration the idea of using marble instead of pigment or non-permanent material for pictorial composition. Such things as mountains, lakes, rocks, trees and sky are consistently represented by masses of self-colored marbles which have been selected and arranged to build up scenes in perspective, or flat silhouette as desired.

Colored Marble for Each Effect  
The illustration shows a section of mural in the "Mountain Cafe." Here are continuous vistas of lake and mountain scenery. The lake is Greek Cypriote marble, horizontally placed in the middle distance, and the more distant perspective. Islands on the lake are Irish green, varying from jade to black; the lake shore is built up with blood red Skyrros, mounting in geological formation into "crags" of Greek Skyrros and "snow-capped mountains" of Italian Fleur de Peche. Cypress trees determine the foreground in Vert Tinos

and Vert Antico, varying in shade to express sunlight and shadow. The quarries of many countries were searched for suitable marbles, some rare and others of ordinary standards. The choice of blocks is the most difficult step in all marble work and requires considerable judgment and experience. The designs were cartooned, the blocks selected and sawed, slabs picked and outlined by the designer, then cut and mounted by the contractor on sheets of granite, ready for fixing on the premises.

The illuminating of large areas of polished marble or other glossy surfaces is a special problem. In this case, the general character of the decoration has been conceived with first consideration for its effect in artificial light. The undesirable reflection of lighting points by polished surfaces has been avoided by flooding the huge areas of marble with a soft and shadowless illumination, reflected onto the marble by a specially designed ceiling, projected from huge bowls of prismatic glass which crown wall pylons and piers. Both piers and pylons function as direct reflectors by means of special capitals, and also enclose ventilation ducts which operate through metal gutters under each lighting bowl.

Question of Polish  
The question of polish is extremely important, because variable effects can be obtained by means of different finishing on any one variety of marble. To accentuate snow on the mountains of the Mountain Cafe, the general high polish of the Fleur de Peche was removed in parts by a final rubbing of snake stone by the designer; the sky backgrounds to the pictures were rendered more luminous by keeping the surface of Skyrros Alpha down to a dull or egg-shell finish. The reason in this is that the natural coloration of marbles is accentuated by a high polish, whereas gritting or dulling will whiten or opaquely the translucent qualities of marble. The final finish of marble pictures resembles the similar intention of flattening and glossing the surface of an oil painting, but while it is a simple matter to remove the polish on marble, it requires considerable knack to regulate the desired degree of dullness or polish as the case may be, and much labor to restore a high polish if a mistake has been made.

It will be easily understood that this new way of using marble is not an ordinary marble mason's job, but requires taste and skill in other directions; it is easy and expensive to spoil a marble picture either through lack of judgment when selecting a block of marble for sawing, or in arranging the colors and textures of masses to represent different details and characteristics. This new method is not like marble mosaic in which very small pieces of marble can be controlled and made into more mechanical pictures in miniature. This is practically scene painting by means of marble. In public buildings where permanency is important, it is ultimately economical and offers interesting possibilities in the field of mural decoration.

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## Rotarian Meeting Held in Denmark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
COPENHAGEN—On the initiative of the Copenhagen Rotary Club, a three days' International Rotary Congress was recently held in Copenhagen, at which about 150 delegates from 12 countries were present. The main object of the congress was the advancement of the international exchange movement of boys and young men.

The speakers appear to have been unanimous in stressing the importance of a center being formed for the exchange of youths by means of an international bureau in Zurich, and national committees in the different countries. Rotary International and other organizations are to be urged to interest themselves in the realization of this plan.

Tracy Strong of the Y. M. C. A. World Alliance emphasized the desire among young people for international intercourse and the great importance such intercourse had for them.

Mrs. Preusser recommended co-operation with the different women organizations. One speaker, I. C. Hempel, regretted that so little was being done to facilitate young commercial men's international visits, and urged the removal of the restrictions existing in different countries impeding such intercourse. He complimented England on having recently given young commercial men the opportunity to visit the country and remain there some time.

## Chinese Industrial Exhibition in 1931

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PEIPING, China—A national industrial exhibition, to introduce to the residents of North China the goods manufactured in the other provinces of their own country, is to be held in the former capital in 1931, and committees have been named by the Nanking Government to draft plans.

The exhibition will be the first of a series, according to present plans, which will utilize some of the numerous buildings in Peiping left idle by removal of the Government of Nanking. In spite of the fact that schools and societies have taken over all the buildings they can use, there still remain many fine former Government buildings which are not in use.

The Government hopes in this way to encourage the use of Chinese-made goods, still very limited in scope. It is true, and at the same time to alleviate the business depression in Peiping caused by removal of the capital.

COLOMBIAN TUNNEL OPENED  
MEDELLIN, Colombia (By U. P.)—Train service on the Medellin-Puerto Barrio Railway was inaugurated July 15 with the completion of the 3.74-kilometer tunnel called "La Quebrada." Oil-burning engines will be used until electrification of the entire route has been completed.

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## Policy on Boulder Dam Power Sale Announced by Interior Secretary

Dr. Ray L. Wilbur Tells of Drilling Activities on Return From  
Oil Fields, Parks, Indian Reservations and Federal  
Reclamation Projects in West

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Oil and land policies were outlined by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, who has just returned from an extended western trip in the course of which he visited the Boulder Dam site and various federal reclamation projects, Indian reservations, oil fields and national parks.

In conference with experts, plans were outlined for the development of a railway line to the dam and the building of a community for the engineers and workmen near the dam site. Conferences were held with representatives of the various states and municipalities and power companies interested in the contract for the sale of power, which must be let before work on the structure is begun. The Secretary announced the policy of preferring to sell falling water as the basis of such contract.

Mr. Wilbur also went with Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, to the great Kettleman oil fields in California, where the discovery well is delivering large quantities of crude oil that is 90 per cent gasoline, and is wasting an enormous quantity of natural gas. A pipeline, he explains, is being constructed from San Francisco, which will take a

portion of this gas supply. Twenty-six other wells are being drilled in this remarkable structure, and an attempt is being made by agreement to control waste and drilling, since about 40 per cent of the field belongs to the public domain and is operated under permits. The new California gas law for the control of waste goes into effect Sept. 1. By co-operation between the National and State Governments, Mr. Wilbur hopes that a great saving can be made in California, particularly in this new field.

The Secretary also visited the Lassen National Park, and the Crater Lake National Park, with Horace Alright, director of the National Park Service. New roads are being constructed into a portion of Lassen Park. A considerable part of the lake, however, will be retained as a wilderness area open only for trails.

At Crater Lake National Park, the Secretary rode the first horse that has ever gone down from the rim to the lake in the extinct crater. This was over a trail which has just been opened, the former trail being too rough for horses.

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# Women's Enterprises and Activities

## Miss Cherry Helps to Duplicate Information

IN THE very heart of New York's theater district, in a little old house which must have a history of it would not be standing on such a piece of ground, one climbs three flights of stairs to the office of the famous Carbon and Ribbon Company. At first it seems incongruous to find a successful business establishment there, but evidently one need not have partial offices and a fashionable address to be a success in the manufacturing world. The company has an enviable reputation, built up by the clever executive at its head and the enthusiastic salesmen who carry its products into offices and business houses.

Miss Louise L. Cherry, the founder and president of the organization, is as far as can be ascertained, the only woman who has manufactured carbon paper and typewriter ribbons. She is well known in the industry and during her 12 years' experience of manufacturing, she has developed her own formulae and put out over 200 styles of carbon paper.

"How did you happen to choose this work?" was naturally the first question asked her during an interview. "I did not choose it," she answered promptly. "It chose me."

Then she explained more fully. And while the roar of Broadway traffic came in the window and a typewriter clicked behind a partition, and Miss Helen McAvoy, Miss Cherry's partner, telephoned all over the city, the visitor listened to what Miss Cherry had to say.

Knowledge the Road to Advancement. "Like thousands of other women I began work as a stenographer," she said. "It happened that the company for which I worked had a carbon and ribbon department. That was the department to which I was assigned. Naturally, I learned more and more about carbon paper and from time to time I was given added duties. Eventually, I had complete responsibility for that department and before I left there I was purchasing the raw

materials and had entire charge of the manufacturing processes." Naturally, the interviewer exclaimed at that. But Miss Cherry was not seeking praise.

"I don't consider mine an exceptional case," she added hastily. "Most women who go into manufacturing become stenographers have opportunities to learn their firm's business, and as they become better acquainted with the work are given greater responsibility. It seldom takes a business man long to find out whether his stenographer has executive ability or not. And if she has, she is usually given a chance to prove it. Perhaps we are born with executive ability, perhaps we can acquire it, but certainly it can be developed if it is there."

The woman with executive ability is always looking for opportunities to use it. She instinctively accumulates knowledge wherever she is working. She digs for information and has the habit of saving it. To her it is interesting to discover new angles and new methods connected with her work, and to master old methods, too. One must be an executive to undertake the manufacturing of any article and one must have a thorough knowledge of that article and its market. I happen to know carbon paper, and that is why, when I considered going into business for myself, carbon paper was the logical thing with which to deal.

New Uses, New Products. "However, I had acquired considerable information regarding the industry just when that industry began to change. Carbon paper, you may know, is quite different today from what it was a few years ago. One who only understood the production as it was at that time would be old-fashioned now, just as in the automobile industry a skilled mechanic of 20 years ago, or even 10 years ago, would be practically useless today because of the great changes that have come about both in the manufacture and the use of cars."

"Carbon paper was first used with pencil. It was made for that purpose only. Now it is used in all bookkeeping processes and on many different styles of machines, which alone shows how radical changes have been necessary."

"After the pencil era, carbon paper was occasionally used on the still unfamiliar typewriters. Soon business people began to realize the value of making carbon copies of their letters, instead of letter-press copies with the aid of moisture. Carbon paper, naturally enough, had to keep up with demand. It must still do that. I found that the old formula was useless and evolved new ones for the new needs."

"Today we sell over 200 kinds of carbon paper and we give specialized service. Our salespeople must be in a position to go into offices and business houses and through their knowledge of the industry, know the style of paper best suited to the individual needs of the customer."

"All the different uses for carbon paper make the business interesting. These uses bring us in touch with industries one would hardly expect to find using carbon paper. The movies, for instance, use quantities of it. The quickly-made notices that are flashed on the screen, the hand-written advertisements, and the song verses used in smaller theaters and schools are made with the aid of a special grade of carbon paper, only recently developed."

The Opening Is at Hand. "What special training must a worker in this industry have? Miss Cherry repeated the question. "Well, in the manufacturing world it is seldom possible to gather necessary information through a course or a school. One must dig it patiently and for oneself. But then, anyone



Miss Ethel G. Christensen, Member of the Department of State, in the Office of the American Legation in London. Through Her Special Work as a Member of the Chinese Customs Conference, She Has Become Very Familiar With Affairs of the Orient.

with natural executive ability is constantly doing that, seeking out fresh information and applying it to the job at hand.

"What I have said of carbon paper and its manufacture and marketing can be applied to many other things. It means hard work to go into business for one's self. But no amount of hard work will bring success unless it is well directed. One must look ahead in the manufacturing world. Conditions are constantly changing, needs and requirements alter too, and the manufacturer must always be ready to meet these changing conditions and needs with a constantly improved product."

"Naturally, it is unwise to go into business without a thorough knowledge of the product and the market, unless you buy a well established business and expect to spend several expensive years learning how to run it."

"But many women who want to go into business need not look far for opportunities. They need only to consider their special knowledge and training. If circumstances have made you familiar with a certain product or industry, that is where you should look for your opening, whether it is the thing you want most to do or not. If you have executive ability, if you are willing to seek for information, if you work and plan, then opportunities will come."

"Girls who begin work as stenographers in manufacturing plants and business houses have the very best chances to acquire thoroughly accurate business knowledge. It is often up to them to make much of apparently small opportunities for advancement."

## The Women of Siam

IF ONE studies the religion and laws of Siam, one concludes that women have few privileges. On paper that is true. But the Siamese man is too prudent to concern himself with paper theories. He knows where peace lies! So he allows the little women to help in the business, manage the house, and do about as they please. Perhaps that is why so many smiling faces are seen in Siam; why the natives laugh out loud, unlike many Orientals, and seem to get a rollicking good time out of life!

The old-fashioned women of Siam dress exactly as the men dress. They wear no hat, a white blouse and a voluminous trouser-like garment called the panong. It is made of a straight piece of material about six yards long. Usually it is bright blue, but some green and some apricot are seen. The putting on of a panong is quite a trick. The garment is started at the back of the body and wrapped around the waist like a skirt. The long end is rolled between the hands until it resembles a rope. This is brought up between the legs in the front and tucked into the waist, so that the effect is produced of a pair of baggy trousers.

Unfortunately for those who delay their visit to Siam, the younger generation is enamored of American styles. They have given up the panong and are wearing a long tunic blouse with a regular skirt. Hats are appearing and silk stockings, and patent leather pumps have replaced the old sandals.

American movies are to blame in part for the passing of the old costume. When Gloria Swanson, resplendent in laces, spangles and five yards of an embroidered train, sweeps down a marble staircase. "Ah-h-h," goes through the darkened theater. The men move uneasily in their chairs. They know what that sound means. More money to be spent in the modern dress shops along New Road.

Home Economics Are Simple. The elaborate housekeeping shown in the movies has not been so successful in displacing the simplicity with which the ordinary Siamese lives. While western housekeepers were still slaving with extra rooms, superfluous ornaments and too much furniture, the Siamese housekeeper still confined herself to the essentials. A few clean mats to sleep on, some pots for cooking, some cushions to sit on, a lithograph of the King and Queen, and her interior decorating problems were solved. Western beds with their mattresses, pillows and coverings are too uncomfortable in that hot country. And what need is there for dishes, tablecloths and forks to a woman who has developed a dainty technique of eating

with her fingers and the palm of her hand?

Such are the habits of the ordinary Siamese. At the top of society are a few court nobles and some wealthy commoners. There is a small middle class. Under the present government of the enlightened and progressive King this class is slowly increasing. But as yet the mass of her 10,000,000 population is plain people. So when this article describes Siamese conditions, it is referring to the mass of women and not the rich exceptions.

For wealthy women keep house as wealthy women do in the west, minus the servant problem. For who needs to bother about servants in a country where they can be had for about \$15 a month? When a servant is employed his whole family is hired with him. Living quarters somewhere on the grounds are furnished for all of them, but the man feeds them from his wages. And in an emergency the whole family, down to the smallest child, turns out to help without expecting any extra money.

Travelling Restaurants. Long before the first German had opened his delicatessen shop in America, the Chinese, with their travelling kitchens were helping the Siamese to freedom from the cooking pots. His delicatessen shop is a stout bamboo pole carried slant-wise over the right shoulder. At each end is suspended a large wicker basket. On one are piled food, cooking utensils and bottles of sauces. On the other, rice, fish and vegetables. Under this load the Chinaman staggers along with a quick, little balancing step. To walk slowly would soon tire him. When he reaches a shady spot on a busy street he stops, starts his fire and spreads out his wares.

As he sees a Siamese approaching with his family he shells out his menu. If it pleases her and he is amenable to a little bargaining, he squats the children down in the shade. The Chinaman first ladles out hot rice on a large green leaf. Rice is to a Siamese what flour and potatoes are to the west. She can no more conceive of a dish without rice than we can conceive of a sandwich without bread. On top of the rice the Chinaman puts fish—fried or boiled. Fish is the other staple in the Siamese diet. This is soaked with as many sauces as the customer can afford. For vegetables he adds cooked bananas, hearts of palm, bamboo shoots, water lily bulbs and American canned peas. So energetic are American salesmen that the women of Siam are beginning to enjoy some of the same foods that are found on every American table. If the woman is poor, she gets her rice with nothing more than a sprinkling of grated coconut or saffron powder.

To Another Shady Spot. Having finished their rice plus, she moves her family to another shady spot, this time in front of the sweetmeat seller. Here she buys for dessert cakes made of rice flour, coconut and brown sugar, cakes made of eggs, white sugar and coconut, candies colored pink, brown or white and fruits, pickled, preserved, spiced or candied. Fresh fruit is always sold separately. If there is any money left, she squanders it on an strong-smelling, sweet-smelling red or purple sirups poured over chipped ice.

The average woman in Siam has no cultural nor political class, as do her Occidental sisters. But she doesn't lack for social intercourse. Not so long as there is a spot where she can wash her clothes. And there are plenty of these, for Siam abounds in canals, called klongs by the natives. It is a flat country with few roads, so almost all traffic flows along the klongs. In Bangkok, the capital, nearly every street is edged with a canal, and some of them even have a canal on each side. One might say, therefore, that there are more "women's clubs" and interesting places in any place else in the world.

The meeting starts early in the morning as soon as two women arrive at a place on the klong where a tree protects them from the sun and the bank shelves extend conveniently



Miss Vera McGree, Director of the Home Department of the Dairyman's League Co-operative Association, with Headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y. Miss McGree Urges Wives of Dairyman Farmers to Keep Ahead of the Times, to Make Their Homes Attractive, Believing That Much of Farming Success Depends on the Women.

down to the water. While the clothes are soaped, slapped on a board and rinsed, the chatter begins. As more women join the meeting, the chatter mounts until the klong sounds like an aviary full of birds with merry little giggles.

Swims Down the Klong. Washing is only an excuse for meeting other women and hearing all the gossip. Frequently a member leaves her wash drying on the bank and swims down the klong to hear what is going on at the next club. She doesn't bother to take off her panong, for the sun will soon dry it. Anyway, no inhabitant of this "Venice of Asia" ever feared a wetting.

Abundant fish is something Siam owes to America. Fish is an important part of the Siamese diet, and to be sure that there would always be plenty of it, the King invited Dr. H. H. McCormick Smith to come over from the United States Fisheries at Washington and teach the Siamese how to have their fish and eat it too. On well-approved American plans he has built hatcheries and runways and introduced new breeds. There are other Americans working wholeheartedly and interestedly for the country's good. A girls' school in Bangkok was founded by Miss Edna Cole, an American. Then there are teachers, missionaries and business men all helping Siam to realize her opportunity and become one of the most enlightened nations in Asia.

It is because of such teachers and benefactors that the children have learned to say in English, "Siam loves America."

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## Women's Organizations

### International Clubs in the General Federation

THREE new groups of women have become allied with the General Federation of Women's Clubs since the Biennial convention recently held, according to a report of Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, who is chairman of International Clubs in the organization. Mrs. Burdette's report is given in the Club Woman of Detroit, Mich., as follows:

The Mexican Federation of Mothers' Clubs, with a total membership of 5,512, is the first organization of native Mexican women to join the General Federation and it is a matter of such importance to both countries that I add a word of their history. Señora Alvarado began the history of club work among the native women of Mexico in 1922, being their first president. Since then she has helped to organize other clubs until there are now 37 clubs which formed themselves into a federation on Sept. 5, 1927. While their object in general is child welfare, they place emphasis on instruction in temperance. Contact was made with these clubs through a California club woman, Miss Grace Braneberg, and through her an invitation was extended to this Federation to join the General Federation of Women's Clubs. In turn the Federation of Mothers' Clubs sent, through Miss Braneberg, the following message:

"We take this opportunity to send through you a message of good will and affection to the women of the United States, telling them that upon us, the mothers of Mexico and the mothers of the United States, falls the duty of forming a new bond of union, of harmony and peace, which should exist between neighboring nations. We ask and hope to obtain your moral support to realize our highest ideals."

The Cairo Woman's Club of Cairo, Egypt, having 44 members, was organized for the study of problems relating to the home and community, for the furthering of appreciation of art, literature and music, and for the fostering of philanthropic and charitable work.

The Pioneer Club of London, Eng., organized in 1883 and now having a membership of 900, has just been admitted to the General Federation. This is a residence club also, and among the purposes for which it was organized are promotion of social intercourse and advantageous discussion of social, literary and scientific subjects.

These clubs add a sum total of 71 clubs in other countries holding membership in the General Federation, with an approximate individual membership of 56,000.

A gift has been offered to the General Federation by Miss Anna Simon, of Dusseldorf, Ger., who in writing of their Dusseldorf Club and the Frauen of Munich, says: "I should like to present one or two of my publications to the library of the General Federation, particularly a portfolio issued by the Bremer Press, containing titles and illustrations cut in wood and printed by hand—the result of about 12 years' co-operation with this private press which has become the foremost exponent of typography in Germany, and is now as well known abroad as in our own country."

## GREETING CARDS

THE "Cohen" line of Christmas Personal Greeting Cards is now ready; every number is attractive and is exclusively designed in the "Cohen" studios. We have many beautiful colored pictures, each with a unique design, engraved and printed designs in folder form. We can either engrave or print the name on each card and satisfaction guaranteed; we desire the services of responsible representatives for selling our line "direct to consumer" in every city and town in the U. S. Refer all orders to the U. S. Reference Bureau, 1111 Broadway, New York City. We deliver: LIBRARY, COMMISSION and RETAIL. MONTHLY sending you to earn from \$1 to \$12 daily. Write now for complete information—don't delay.

SIDNEY B. COHEN CO., Incorporated. 1937 Eighth Ave. West, Seattle, Wash. APPLICANTS from Southern California should apply to our Los Angeles Branch, 717 Delta Bldg., 420 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.

GARTSIDE'S GREEN PEST SOAP. Removes Ink, Rust, Fruit Stains, etc., from clothing, rugs, marble, etc. Sold in drug, department and grocery stores for 25c. Or send 30c by mail. Dept. C.S.M., 677 N. Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Pure Fruit Food. Ocean Spray. READY-TO-SERVE. Cranberry Sauce. A dark red sauce means vine-ripened Cape Cod Cranberries.



## Mothers of Young Children

welcome these Specially Prepared, Strained, Ready-to-Serve Vegetables.

MOTHERS will welcome these new strained vegetable products for young children. With maximum safety and convenience they meet the daily problem of baby's vegetable feedings, and they save the many, many tedious hours spent in cleaning, cooking and straining vegetables in the home. With the new Gerber Strained Vegetable Products, the rich, wholesome vegetable supplement to the baby's milk feedings becomes as accurate and simple as A-B-C.

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Send for Assortment. If your grocer is unable to supply you with the new Gerber Products, send us today the coupon below with \$1.00 for our complete introductory assortment—or order such individual products as you wish. Postage prepaid. In Canada, Complete Assortment Only \$1.10—Canadian Currency or Money Order.

Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES. A WEEK'S SUPPLY. (COUPON)

Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich. Dept. C.S.M., 677 N. Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa. Please check one or more of the following: 1. Complete Assortment (10 products) \$1.00 2. Carrots \$0.25 3. Corn \$0.25 4. Green Beans \$0.25 5. Pumpkin \$0.25 6. Spinach \$0.25 7. Tomatoes \$0.25 8. Turnips \$0.25 9. Zucchini \$0.25 10. Mixed \$0.25

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THE MONITOR READER. (Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to Last Page.) 1. Every one passed. In 1928 only 10 per cent passed. 2. Approximately two and one-half hours, made by Wilbur Wright in France. 3. Louisa M. Alcott. 4. Approximately 2,000,000,000. 5. About 1300.

Val-Ky-Ro. A Treat that Children Love! YOUNG FOLKS are particularly fond of this unusual kind of food. And you couldn't give them a more wholesome food. VAL-KY-RO Crispbread is made of whole, unwinnowed wheat. Its crusty texture gives little teeth the resistance they need, and its pure goodness is an aid to growing bodies. Even between meals, Crispbread won't take the edge off little appetites. Delicious with butter, cheese or preserves. Ideal with salads. Try it!

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Real English CRISP BREAD

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At Good Grocers Everywhere. HUNTLEY & PALMERS LTD. 60 WARREN STREET NEW YORK

Real English CRISP BREAD

"Stop! Here's a reason!" Makes the light breakfast a wholesome one. Well-balanced, nourishing.

JOY "THAT'S A REASON" SURE joy in the eating makes Grape-Nuts a daily favorite on millions of American breakfast tables. Crisp, golden morsels, delicately tinged with pure malt sugar. Ah...h...h!

Buy it today for breakfast tomorrow. "Here's a quick reason!" Ready to serve in no time at all. Grape-Nuts in dish, milk or cream—Presto!

1929, P. Co., Inc.

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## Please Note These Points

Three points are considered when judging the quality of canned vegetables—Purity, Flavor and Appearance.

Purity includes cleanliness of packing along with positive assurance that the contents of the can are in agreement with the label.

To preserve the fine flavor of fresh vegetables requires picking at just the right time—not too soon, not too late—but when the crop is ripe and ready.

There must be sure speed without haste or confusion in the preparing, cooking and canning.

Monarch Canned Vegetables are fresher, cleaner and possess more vitamin content than most so-called fresh vegetables in city markets.

Appearance makes for quality, too. Canned vegetables should be uniform in size, regular in shape and inviting in color. Pleasing the eye tempts the appetite.

Honest packing demands that the cans be check full of vegetables, with only sufficient water to cover them.

Monarch Canned Vegetables have these satisfaction-giving points, and the prices are fair and reasonable.

MONARCH QUALITY FOOD PRODUCTS. REID, MURDOCK & CO. (Established 1853). Chicago, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Tampa, Jacksonville, Phoenix, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles.



## EDUCATIONAL

## The Parent

Eagle Scouts From Many States  
Blaze Trails in National Parks

EARLY IN AUGUST this year 40 Eagle Scouts, the ace Scouts of the Boy Scouts of America, will leave their homes in the East, the West, the North and the South, en route for Glacier National Park in Montana. These scouts, most of them unknown to each other, will meet together at the entrance to the park and will be transported by Government trucks to the Eagle Scout camp at Red Eagle Landing. There they will make plans for the continuance of work upon the Eagle Scout trails which were started in 1925 to open up hitherto inaccessible portions of the national forests to tourists and to provide pathways so that forest rangers may more easily traverse the forest slopes of the Rockies in case of forest fires. Eagle Scout trails in three of the national parks have already opened for tourists some of the finest and most magnificent parts of the national forest preserves.

"The Eagle Scout trail movement, first conceived by Scout Commissioner Edgar MacKay of Great Falls, Mont., has been authorized by the Boy Scouts of America with the sanction of the national park service. Stephen Mather, while director of the National Park Service, was an enthusiastic advocate of the idea. Already three national parks, Yellowstone, Glacier and Mt. Ranier, have trails built by Eagle Scouts and marked by the Eagle Scout trail signs, and this year again. The Eagle Scouts will start work on August 15 to extend the trails in Glacier Park. Scouts from all the territory west of the Mississippi River, north of the State of Missouri and east of the Pacific coast states who have attained the rank of Eagle Scouts, will compose largely the personnel of this camp, but many boys from other and widely scattered parts of the country will take part in this great good turn.

The first Eagle Scout trail was constructed in Yellowstone Park in the summer of 1924, when Eagle Scouts from Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington participated in the work. On that first effort over a two weeks' period more than six miles of trail, three feet wide and poled all the way, were completed. In addition to work on some already existing trails, on Aug. 21 of that year the formal dedication of the first Eagle Scout trail was held. Superintendent Albright of Yellowstone Park, in accepting the trail in the name of the Park Service said, "This Eagle Scout trail building expedition turned out to be 100 per cent successful. This is the best trail in the park, and I can assure you that this is only the beginning. I am going to see to it that the report of the building of this trail contains a strong recommendation that other trails be built in other national parks by Boy Scouts in future years. Therefore, you boys who have come here this summer are trail blazers in a double sense; you have made this physical trail, and you have established a precedent which will be followed with benefit to all."

Worthy Precedent

From the precedent which these first Eagle Scout trail builders set each succeeding year to the present date has meant the continuing of the trails in the national parks.

Under the plan followed by the Boy Scouts of America, work during the last few years was concentrated on the Eagle Scout trails in Glacier National Park. It plans already formulated materialize, efforts will be concentrated again this year on the Glacier Park trail, and next year in addition to the work in this park, an additional Eagle Scout trail camp will be conducted to extend the trail in Yellowstone.

The Scouts will pitch their two weeks camp this year at the end of the mile of new mountain trail which was completed last year through the Rockies in Glacier National Park by

Man-Sized Work Well Shared  
Plans for the present year show that 40 Eagle Scouts averaging 15

years of age will take part in the work. There will be axmen who will go ahead and clear a 12-foot swath of all standing timber, then there will be the swamplers or "log-rollers" who saw and roll off all logs from the right-of-way. They will be followed by the boys who will dig out brush and cut out underbrush, and then will come the graders, who with mattocks, dig the trail to grade following the line of markers. Blasting work on Eagle Scout trails will be done again by professional powder men and the boys will take no part in that. Two crews of boys, though, will dig out projecting rocks and fill in craters left when the blasting operations are completed. Then will come the finishers, who with mattocks and shovels, put the finishing touches on the trail.

This year on arriving at Glacier Park entrance, the 40 Eagle Scouts will be conveyed by trucks furnished by the National Park Service to St. Mary's Lake and then by boat up the lake to Red Eagle landing where they will occupy the same camp site as last year. The trail work will be continued from the point where last year's operation left off. The working hours will be 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sundays and will be under the direction of experts of the

park service. The trail will be continued as a three-foot trail of a very easy grade as the Scouts will encounter this year some very heavy rocks and timber work.

During their leisure time in the afternoon, Scouts will be permitted to take part in hiking, fishing, boating, swimming and other outdoor activities, and a camp fire will be held each evening at which many unique stunts will be staged. Last year the Scouts present represented 16 different states and nearly a score of different cities. This year it is ex-

pected that even a more widely scattered group of Scouts will take part. The Scouts will be under the lead-

ership of Capt. R. C. Mathews, Scout Executive of Everett, Wash. At the end of the camp each year, members of the party are guests of the Black Foot Indians on their reservation. Each year one member of the party is inducted into the tribe, and last year Scout James Galbraith of Seattle, Wash., was chosen for the honor.

The annual Eagle Scout Trail Expedition has already become one of the cherished goals of every member of the Boy Scout Movement. To spend two weeks in one of the great national parks, to have a part in the building of a trail through tangled underbrush and deep woods, across mountain streams and up ravines that will disclose for future thousands some new wonder of nature that lies away from each trail, is now the pinnacle of Boy Scout achievement to which many boys aspire.

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Principal: MISS D. G. HARDY

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The Christian Science Monitor only.

Other illustrations will be given in next week's article.

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(NEXT WEEK—APPLICATION LETTERS, concluded.)

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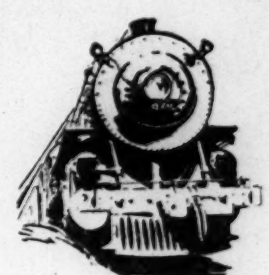
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*England*

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## DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies.



Who: GEORGE FOX.

Where: England.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: An English religious and social reformer, founder of the Society of Friends. He was apprenticed as a lad to a man who set him to tending sheep. Consequently there were solitary hours for meditation, which accentuated a naturally deep religious conviction. Before he was 20 he saw himself as divinely called, a responsibility laid upon him "to forsake all, young and old, to keep out of the way of all, and to be a stranger to all." Seeking to be shed of his inner light, as he did consistently, he wandered about the countryside, Bible in hand, refusing to sleep indoors and entertaining a special aversion to church services and their ritual. He felt that he received revelations from time to time, and in 1647 he became a recognized itinerant preacher.

George Fox's appearance and behavior set him apart from other men. He would do his hat to no one, he would say familiarly "thee" and "thou," and his coarse clothing caused him to be referred to as "the man in the leather breeches." Sometimes he got into trouble and, taking it all in all, spent some three years in prison; arrested once and brought before Oliver Cromwell, the Protector had the discernment to pronounce the victim as harmless as sincere. Yet conflicts continued and with all manner of men, for Fox resisted the endeavors not alone of preachers, but of lawyers, soldiers as well; he moved to abolish intemperance and certain other objectionable forms of public entertainment. He once told Justice Bennett, before whom he was brought for sentence, that he should "make of the word of the Lord." It is often contended that then and there originated the familiar name for Fox's followers, Quakers.

During later life George Fox traveled to the United States, to Holland and Germany, to the American colonies where he preached before large numbers of people. His "Journal" is a most touching and vivid account of the simplicity and single-mindedness of his own daily living.

## A Quotation for Today

YOU can commit no greater folly than to sit by the roadside until some one comes along and invites you to ride with him to wealth and influence.

—J. B. GOUGH

## Odds and Ends

## Automobile Service

Where the motorist of 1915 spent 20 cents of every car dollar for service, today he is spending 57 cents, according to estimates by William M. Webster, commissioner of the Automotive Equipment Association.

## London's Telephones

The six hundred thousand telephone was recently installed in Greater London, which, by the way, has more than one-third of the total number of telephones in Great Britain and northern Ireland.

## Gaelic

The Irish native language, known as Gaelic, is used entirely by about 1 per cent of the population. About 13 per cent speak both Gaelic and English and 86 per cent speak English only.

## Smallest Periodical

The smallest periodical is believed to be the special edition of the London Times, printed for the Queen's doll house on March 15, 1928. It measured 2 1/4 by 2 1/4 inches.

## America's Teachers

According to recent figures, there are 417,078 elementary public school teachers and 144,220 public high school teachers in the United States.

## Betelgeuse

According to astronomers, the volume of the star Betelgeuse is 50,000,000 times that of our sun, but its mass is only about 50 times as great.

## Extinct Giant Bird

The largest bird ever known to have lived was the New Zealand moa which vanished 400 years ago.

## The Children's Corner

## The Story of James, the Little Cat

(Written by Himself)

THIS morning, after breakfast, I followed Big Friend to her room as usual. I don't know why, but I felt something exciting was going to happen. As she often does, Big Friend was carrying a newspaper in her hand, and when we arrived upstairs she said to me as she closed the door of her room: "Jimmy, dear, I have such a lovely story for you, and as I have a few

enough, before many minutes she was back again. At first she seemed to have forgotten all about me, but I soon told her I was still waiting to hear what I was thinking about, so she started again: "I know, Jimmy, what you are thinking about, you are thinking about writing to Tommy Cat who lives in America and telling him all the interesting things you are doing here. I know you are! Would you like me to be your secretary? I could just explain things like you would, and it would interest many other little cats who like to listen to the stories that are read to them."

I could hardly keep still for excitement. How could Big Friend know so well what I was thinking about before I had said anything to her? Are not friends just lovely for one to have? So we decided to begin the next day to write a few stories about the interesting things we do here, and meanwhile I am going to have one of the loveliest little rests, sitting by the radiator in the nice dining-room where the big people all come and eat together.

Think of it! My story, and perhaps the one of Peter Dog, too, may be read by the many boys and girls all over the world who call themselves the "Mail Baggers." Such a happy crowd, too! I can hardly wait until it is time to send my next letter.



James, the Little Cat Who Lives in England.

minutes to spare I am going to read it to you, so listen well," and she began reading to me the loveliest little story I ever heard.

It was all about a little cat called Tommy who was let "into the bag" a little while ago. I think Tommy lives in America, and I was so glad to learn that little cats in America are pretty much the same as little cats in England. They do all sorts of funny little tricks, just like we do in this country.

When Big Friend arrived at the end of the story she said, "I know, Jimmy, what you are thinking about, you are thinking about, but before she could say any more, and while I was getting so excited to know what I was thinking about, a bell started to ring, so she stopped talking to me and listened for a moment, and then a knock came at our door and Anne (another of my friends) came in and said something about being wanted on the telephone, and before I really knew what was happening Big Friend had gone and left me all alone in the room.

Well, said I, I must just wait until she comes back. Perhaps she won't keep me waiting long. And sure

## Arithmetic Puzzle

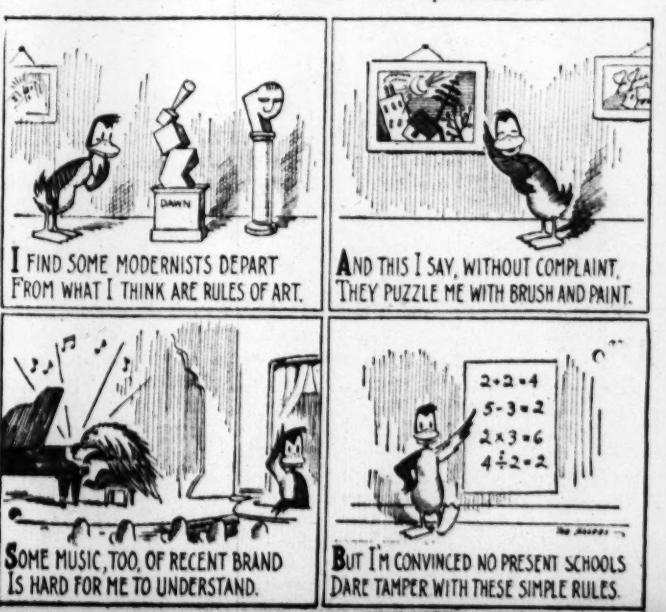


Add and Subtract as Indicated Above, and Find a Message for Mail Baggers

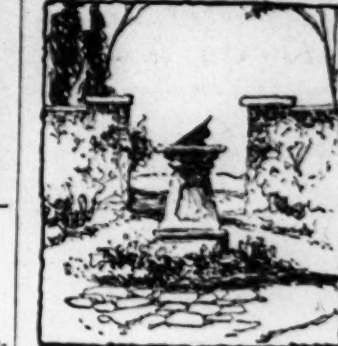
## Key to Puzzle

Answer to Match Puzzle: Remove second and fourth on top row, and first and third on bottom row. Then remove the one on the upper right corner and the one on the lower left corner.

## The Adventures of Waddles



## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"



## Cash for Character

THE value of character in dollars and cents is made evident in such disasters as that of the flood in the Mississippi Valley. A factory with a booming business was destroyed. The local bankers were in no position to lend the money to rehabilitate it. They had grown up with the partners who owned the business and knew they were of sterling character, but other demands on the banks had to be met first in the crisis.

When the waters subsided the partners took stock of their losses. The ruin was complete. They had a pile of orders and that was all. They sent a letter to their creditors and customers, explaining the situation and asking for time in which to devise some way of starting anew.

The response to the letter was miraculous. These men were known for fairness, promptness in meeting their obligations and in filling orders. Their loss brought out that they had made a friend of everyone with whom they had done business. Their creditors offered them unlimited time and extended further credits. Some of their customers offered them advance payments.

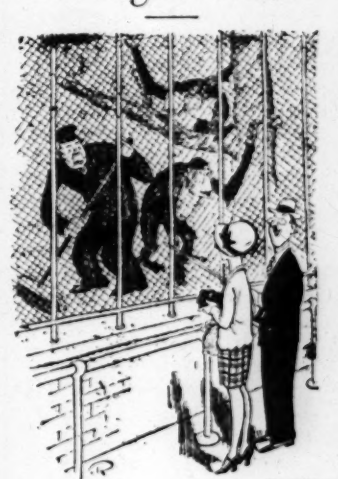
The partners were enabled to rebuild their business almost immediately because they had character, which after all is the greatest security for a loan.

## True Treasure

Chingford, Eng. Mrs. whose slender income does not allow much saving for an annual holiday, expresses gratitude for a friend who yearly sends a comfortably furnished seaside house is booked in order that the joys of sea and sand may be available to the little family for four weeks in the summer.

When remonstrated with over this expenditure, because it eliminates the possibility of a continental holiday, this true friend replies, "My money pays better dividends that way, and my holiday is enhanced by seeing the children happy."

## In Lighter Vein



"Look at the rascal, Boss—all dressed up like a man!"

Big Business "Samba: 'Yes, sah, business ben fine. Mah wife done gibe me \$10 an' Ah bought a pig. Ah gibe trader for everything under the sun, till finally Ah gets a bicycle, an' Ah sold it for \$10."

Rastus: "But you-all doan' make any money."

Samba: "Co'se not. But look at de business. Ah's been doin' it."—Montreal Star.

## Success

"Stop!" yelled the film producer, and obediently the cameras ceased clicking.

The producer then walked over to the leading man.

"Your expression is hopeless," he cried. "Try to look as if you really were indignant."

"I've done the best I can," retorted the actor, sullenly. "Nobody could do any better."

"Very well, your salary is reduced by £20 from today," snapped the other. "Now, that is the idea! Hold it. Take, please."

And the cameras clicked once more.

## One of the Family

Mistress to Maid: "Haven't we always treated you like one of the family?"

Maid: "Yes, and I can't stand it any longer!"—Associated Magazines.

## In Kangaroo Circles

Papa Kangaroo: "Where's the baby, dear?"

Mother Kangaroo (feeling in her pockets): "Now, that's funny. Guess I must have left it in my other clothes."—Humane Pleader.

## Honorary Degree

"What will they vote the chairman of the endowment committee?"

"The man who has dunned most for Yale, I s'pose."—Judge.

## Requirements

Radio Dealer: "You want a radio?"

Customer: "Yes, but ze machine, she mus' speak French."

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1929

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PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Let Right Motives Alone Dictate a United States of Europe

ANYTHING which promises to promote interdependence must make an immediate appeal to the good will of men and women, and there is much sympathy for the ideal of a United States of Europe. It has been advocated for hundreds of years by serious thinkers. Now it is being discussed by business men and politicians. But it is well to clarify our thoughts. It is well to realize that this profound aspiration can only be truly achieved when European nations have forgotten their old feuds, when by a final settlement of centuries-old problems they have concluded positive peace. In short, it is a goal, not a starting point.

It would be premature to call on Europe to unite before, for example, agreeing that foreign troops shall be withdrawn from ex-enemy soil. We should beware of putting the cart before the horse and of supposing that a general declaration will bring a state of fact which is belied by the continued existence of specific disputes.

Phrase making is not necessarily peace making. Statesmen have still many particular tasks. By all means, a United States of Europe, but if it is not to become a mere cover for the perpetuation of grievances, let the formation be preceded by a complete readjustment of such European situations as constitute alleged injustices.

Moreover, it is necessary to begin with the right motives. The co-operation of European countries should not imply competition with American countries. There has recently been considerable agitation regarding American tariffs, and the concrete industrialist view is purely economic. It would be an excellent thing to remove interstate tariffs in Europe, but it should not be done with the object of raising continental barriers. A United States of Europe based on the idea of hostility to the United States of America will be retrogressive, not progressive. Measures which in themselves are admirable may be entirely falsified by determining circumstances. Happily there is reason to believe that the talk both about retaliatory designs and to the effect that a number of European countries, notably Great Britain, would unhesitatingly refuse to form part of such a continental bloc involves considerable exaggeration.

There is some misconception of American interests. No enlightened American is opposed to the construction of a United States of Europe. On the contrary, the view has often been expressed that if the laws of political economy are allowed to operate fairly, America will find advantages rather than disadvantages in the promotion of European prosperity. If unity tends to raise the standard of living, then the whole world will benefit by Europe's increased purchasing power. Attempts to live in water-tight compartments, large or small, are in a modern world doomed to failure in the long run.

Despite the difficulties, despite the resentment which appears behind the present movement, everybody will applaud the sincere efforts which, it is reported, Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, is prepared to put forth to give practical meaning to the nebulous expression of a United States of Europe. Just as the idea of outlawing war seemed fantastic until it became an accomplished fact, so the idea of reaching a certain understanding in Europe may prove less Utopian than believed, provided strict definitions are adopted. A federal government in a federal capital, with the subservience of nations to common authority, is at present out of the question, but there may indeed be closer accords in the European section of the League of Nations and the beginning of a customs union.

To proceed far on the road, Europe must overcome the cultural, racial, religious, political, territorial and economic differences which have been fostered through the ages and intensified by war and bitter propaganda. It must abandon the habits of diplomatic finesse, and frankly approach outstanding vexatious questions. Care should be taken that the proposals, if meant to yield real results, are practical and timely, that the procedure is orderly, that the purpose is impeccable. If these conditions are fulfilled, skepticism is misplaced, so far as the ultimate issue is concerned. Doubtless Europe will gradually move toward the conception of its essential unity, but there should also be an affirmation of world as distinct from merely continental solidarity.

### For Souvenir Hunters Only

JULY and August constitute the open season for useless souvenirs. Hunters in automobiles and on foot are now scouring boulevard and countryside bent on reaching before night some widely advertised haunts of beauty recommended by the makers of guidebooks and railroad folders. When summer finally departs, many an innocent household will have been converted into a storehouse for a dust-collecting assortment of picture post cards, birch-bark canoes marked "Pawpaw Lake," Indian moccasins, balsam pillows, hand-carved penholders, silver-mounted pincushions, each souvenir secured at a fancy price by a freebooting excursionist anxious to please children and neighbors "back home."

Before snow flies in November, all of these "beautiful" trophies will probably have found a

forgotten haven in some lonely attic—or in a waiting fireplace—and Pater and Mater will be wondering where they may secure more souvenirs just like them next year.

Zeal for collecting souvenirs is as old as the arrowhead. It works its artful spell with devastating effect in the United States, and whenever it finds an easy mark then real trouble begins. The only sure escape from souvenirs is for the visiting tourist to wear blinders, put a padlock on his wallet, sew up his pockets, and then pass by on the other side of the street, always accompanied by a policeman!

### Time, Tariff and Politics

THE Senate Committee on Finance is now engaged in the tedious business of getting the tariff revision bill in shape for presentation to the Senate when it reconvenes on August 19. Its work is in large measure a duplication of that already done by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. The same advocates of increases are presenting their cases. The same arguments are being listened to. The same schedules are being examined. Under the rules of the Senate and the House, however, such duplication of effort is necessary. There is no provision for the joint committees of both houses which have worked so successfully in the Massachusetts Legislature. Only rarely—as, for example, in the case of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation of two years ago—do Senate and House committees work together in Washington and thus save time.

Even so, however, the final passage of the tariff bill should be accomplished more expeditiously than was the last revision. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill holds the record for time consumed in framing a tariff. Hearings were begun on the measure in January, 1921. It was introduced in the House in June and passed on July 21. The Senate Finance Committee did not report until April, 1922, and the Senate did not act until August 18. Then the measure was for some weeks in a conference committee. Fourteen months thus elapsed between introduction and passage. Previous revisions had been more rapid. The McKinley, Payne and Underwood bills required only six months. Hearings on the pending measure began in January soon after Congress was organized, and the completed bill was introduced on May 7.

When the measure gets into the Senate, debate will be much more extensive and amendments more frequent than they were in the House of Representatives. This has always been the case. The Fordney bill of 1922, for example, emerged from the Senate committee with 2428 changes. The Senate adopted the measure after six weeks, and there were 100 roll calls. In the House, which under the Constitution has the prerogative of originating bills for raising revenue, there were but five roll calls on what should go into the measure. On the remaining schedules the proposals of the House Ways and Means Committee were accepted without change.

The House of Representatives considered the pending Hawley measure under a special rule which allowed four days of debate. There were opportunities for amendment in Committee of the Whole, but the rule provided that the vote on all amendments should be taken en bloc. The only record votes were on the Democratic leader's motion to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee and on the final passage. This procedure did not differ greatly from that in the case of previous tariff revisions, both under Democratic and Republican auspices. The members of the Senate, however, will go on record on many of the schedules; and after a conference committee attempts to iron out the differences between the Senate and the House, Representatives may again be called upon to express their views on particular changes.

### The World Looks to Its Trees

THE periodical anxiety which has been felt for some years concerning the world's timber supplies was emphasized by Sir Herbert Matthews, secretary of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, in the speech which he delivered recently to the Royal Empire Society. In verification of the view that in the near future, perhaps even in the lifetime of the present generation, world demand for timber will, unless a decisive policy be speedily adopted, outrun the supply, Sir Herbert stated that even the huge virgin forests of Canada will be exhausted in the next quarter of a century. In Great Britain today of an afforestable area of 8,500,000 acres only 3,000,000 are actually under forest. In certain European countries the need for determined action has called forth a vigorous response. In the last century France has added to her forests an area equal to that of the whole of the forests of Great Britain, and in half that period Germany has planted 500,000 acres of trees. Similarly, Belgium has largely increased, and Denmark has doubled her timber resources.

The Forestry Commissioners are trying to achieve comparable results in Great Britain. In a few years it is hoped by judicious planting to change the district round Thetford in Norfolk from a bleak, barren moorland into the largest forest in the country. The method adopted, both at Thetford and in many other parts of the country on each side of the border, is that of settling small-holders in suitable localities, a scheme which has the double merit of providing work for numbers of the unemployed, and of contributing something to the solution of the timber problem. So far as can be seen at present, this plan is an undoubted success, and it forms a valuable supplement to the larger enterprises that can be undertaken in the less restricted areas of the world.

### More Ships on the American Coast

IT IS by no means novel in a transportation sense to provide facilities in anticipation of future business, but the perspicacity of the builders of the fleet of large, new ships, engaged in the United States intercoastal trade, has in it something of the qualities demanded of the pioneer as well. Entering a trade in which the passenger-carrying business had been negligible, the Panama Pacific Line's new ships have gained patronage almost solely by reason of the

presence of vessels as modern and attractive as those engaged in transatlantic trade. In fact, the intercoastal liners, if placed in the European runs, would take their place with all but the largest ships so employed.

A few years ago, intercoastal travel averaged approximately 13,000 passengers annually. Came the California, the first of the three new ships. After a year of operation, the intercoastal travel between United States ports on the Atlantic and the Pacific jumped to 18,500 in 1928. The California was followed by the Virginia, and now a third vessel, the Pennsylvania, is about to join the fleet, making possible bi-weekly sailings in each direction. Eventually it is the hope of P. A. S. Franklin, president of the company, to have six ships with weekly departures from each coast.

In addition to the passenger trade, these new electric liners have ample cargo space for the manufactured goods which move westward, and for the products of California which move east. In fact, a whole trainload of refrigerated fruits can be handled by each ship. In pioneering with these new vessels, the traffic has appeared almost as soon as the vessels have entered service.

### Concerning "Pep"

THE American Medical Society, convening at Portland, Ore., turned with a sigh of relief the other day from a discussion of how to make doctors' bills less burdensome to a consideration of the impaired "pep" of the average American town dweller. It appears that of 688 patients in whom the most inquisitorial medical examiner could find no trace of specific disease, more than 19 per cent complained of "lost pep," or exhaustion. The newspaper abridgment of the report fails to state whence these patients were drawn, and the mere fact that the reporting physician practices in Louisville is perhaps insufficient evidence upon which to base an article on "The Languorous South." But what does suggest comment is the group of causes to which the doctors ascribe the loss of "pep." Chief among them is the high percentage of carbon monoxide gas in the streets of cities, due to the multitude of automobiles. The exhaustion of the citizen, in brief, is ascribed to the exhausts of the motors.

All of which seems plausible except for one thing. Let the eminent medical authority contemplate an equal number of people, drawn from the fetid atmosphere of Chicago or New York and an equal number from any village of Maine or Georgia where the infrequent automobile can make no inroads upon the atmospheric purity. In which group is he likely to find the most energy? If seeking examples of "pep," would one turn to Wall Street or the Great Smoky Mountains, to Chicago's "Boul' Mich," always crowded with autos, or to the hill villages of New England?

The doctors ought to try again. They might consider the proposition that physical and mental energy are apt to be stimulated by conditions that require their manifestation. If the mind is alert because of the opportunities or problems which confront it, more than the mere pollution of the atmosphere by motorcars will be required to hamper its activities.

### Egypt Visits England

IMPORTANT Egyptian personalities are visiting Great Britain this year. The Egyptian Foreign Secretary has come and gone and is returning again; the Prime Minister, Mohamed Pasha Mahmud, has also arrived and has been officially received by the new Labor Ministry; King Fuad is expected on a private visit in August.

These three visits are eloquent of changed times in Egypt. Five years ago, when political tension between the two countries was at its height, such comings and goings would have been, if not impossible, at any rate the occasion for endless agitated rumor, centering acrimoniously round the prospects of an Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

It is just a year ago since Mohamed Pasha Mahmud became Prime Minister of his country. Under his government the Egyptian Constitution has been suspended and King Fuad rules through his Ministry without a Parliament. Egypt is thus at the moment being ruled abnormally, and the treaty question is wisely being left in abeyance during the suspension of the parliamentary régime, which Mohamed Pasha Mahmud says he does not intend to prolong a day longer than is necessary.

But in the meantime he has been able, in the domestic sphere, to set on foot great hygienic and agricultural reforms. Simultaneously, in the sphere of foreign affairs, he has concluded the important Nile Convention with Great Britain. These accomplishments are to the good of Egypt and to the good of Anglo-Egyptian relations; and this growing cordiality between the two countries will certainly stand Egypt in good stead when the time comes, as it shortly will, for the raising of two more important problems, which, however, are international and outside the Anglo-Egyptian question—the revision of the Egyptian customs duties and the abolition of the capitulations.

### Editorial Notes

The exploit of those two record-breaking fliers, Mendell and Reinhardt, who will reap a rich reward in fame and gifts, lends itself to an inverted comparison of a quotation by a Harvard senior a few years ago at graduation when he said:

There are two moments in a diver's (flier's) life, my friends: One, when a beggar, he prepares to plunge (fly); One, when, a prince, he rises (alights) with his pearl (record).

Perhaps no better reason for reduction of armament could be found than the words of President Hoover: "The smaller the armed forces of the world, the less will armed force be left in the minds of men as an instrument of national policy."

In providing schools in four railway cars for the floating population which is developing the northern part of the Province, the Government of Ontario has itself made a splendid contribution toward this development.

### The Three Hundred and Somethingth Speech Day

AS A rule the sun and everybody else smiles upon a Harrow Speech Day. It begins by boarding the special train at Baker Street—a large crowd is gathered there of old Harrovians and their wives; also sisters, cousins and aunts of present Harrovians, all dressed in their best and wearing the cornflower buttonhole. Old Harrovians sport their colors, dark blue with a pair of white stripes, and all, whether Old Boys or not, wear top hats, black or white, with spats and slips always white.

In the train Old Boys forget and speak of their old school in terms of the utmost enthusiasm and occasionally with tears of affection, very much the opposite of their attitude while still there. But this, as will be seen later, means nothing. The average boy at school would do almost anything rather than betray the slightest inkling of real feeling.

The train disgorges its contents at Harrow-on-the-Hill, and returns to Baker Street to pick up more passengers. Its late "contents" betake themselves to the stern task of mounting the famous Hill. At the foot of this stands a group of Harrow boys, top-hatted, swallow-tailed for the most part, and white or light waistcoated throughout.

The foot of the Hill marks the limit of "bounds." They spot their parents crossing the neutral zone between town and bounds, and try to look unconcerned and uninterested. They meet at last and greetings take place; the real depth of a small boy's affection for his mother and sisters can be gathered from the perfunctory nature of the kiss he bestows on them—or the subtleties with which he dodges the ordeal altogether!

We have now passed from the old to the new, from one generation to another, and as we mount the Hill, we listen to the present generation's description of things in general and "Speecher" in particular.

"Well, Tommy," says Papa, "what have you got for our entertainment?"

"Well, there's a rotten exhibition of drawings in the Arts School you can go and see—if you like," says Tommy, "and there's a rotten band that plays on the Library lawn—I advise you not to go near it." Papa and Mamma look first at each other and decide to make the best of an apparently bad job.

"What time do the speeches begin?" asks Mamma.

"Speecher opens at 2:15," says the boy, and adds rather hastily, and with an unmistakable note of relief in his voice, "I'll wait for you out here when it's all over."

"But why can't you come in with us?" asks disappointed Mamma.

"I couldn't get a ticket," says Tommy, adding in no very convincing tones, "I tried my best! But I'll meet at the cheering afterward, and then there's another rotten band that plays on the Terrace, and we might go out then and have some ice cream." The last few words are spoken almost wistfully.

"Ice cream is one thing Tommy has not yet described as 'rotten.'"

With something of a sigh from Mamma and a glance of regret from Sister, both of whom had pictured proud moments for themselves in the reflected glory of their Harrovian, but with a thoroughly understanding glance from Papa, Tommy is left behind and the family squashes their way to seats in the Speech Room.

The fact is, Master Tommy knows quite well that, though he has no ticket, he will probably be allowed into some odd corner when all the seats are filled. He prefers obscurity with his pals to the limelight with his people.

The Speech Room, a large, semicircular amphitheater, is filled from floor to roostree with visitors and old Harrovians. On the platform is a table, piled high with

well-bound books. Behind it are a pair of curtains, slung between two columns, which are to play an important part in the proceedings later.

On either side of the curtains are galleries and seats packed with present-day Harrovians, among whom Mamma and Sister soon succeed in spotting Tommy. And then Mamma commits a crime which no one but a woman could or would commit! She actually waves her program at Tommy, and calls his name! "He doesn't see us," she remarks to Sis. Sis is silent, knowing perfectly well from Tommy's fixed and blatant start in the opposite direction that he most certainly has both seen and heard!

Then the Head Master mounts the platform and distributes the prizes—a very perfunctory business. As each boy comes up, he receives his prize with a bow and goes back to his seat. From the Head he gets nothing but the book—not a word—very often not even a smile! But both understand each other very well. Prizes are not things to be proud of, puffed up at, or pompous about!

It is really very amusing to watch the bows and walks of the different boys. A bow is a silly thing, and the boy's methods of disposing of it are most entertaining. Still more so his walk back to his seat, which proclaims as plainly as can be his attitude toward the whole business.

Prizes distributed, the Head makes an admirable speech—to the point, not a bit pompous, and merely confined to a short report of the term's doings and a brief anticipation of the next term, yet somehow contriving to be extremely amusing. Then the Head steps down to his seat in the center of the first row, where his brilliant robes shine resplendent, and "Speecher" begins.

Speeches consist of three scenes from Shakespeare, and English and French orations. Then follows tea, and after that the famous "Harrow songs," also sung in the "Speecher." These songs are possibly the origin of that famous Community Singing so popular nowadays, as they are certainly among its finest examples.

Once again Tommy regrets deeply that he has not been able to secure a ticket for himself. Anyway it doesn't matter, for he hates these rotten songs. An old Harrovian near by overhears the latter remark and glares at Tommy with undisguised fury. Has the Old Boy so soon forgotten that he was once a young one? and does he really think that little boys have degenerated since his day? Evidently he has, and does, for when the famous Harrow anthem, "Forty Years On," is sung, he springs to his feet as the tears spring to his eyes; and again from the obscure corner place in the background Tommy sees him and several other Old Harrovians dotted about all over the audience, all alike deeply moved.

"Silly old asses," whispers Tommy to his companion, who cordially agrees in somewhat stronger terms; but forty years on both Tommy and his chum will be among the "silly asses!"

In direct contrast to "Forty Years On" is "Five Hundred Faces," a song that has to be sung in solo by one New Boy, helped by a chorus from the many old ones. The songs conclude with "Auld Lang Syne," sung by the huge audience joining hands. Mamma—indeed most of them—are not friends to each other, but all are friends of Harrow. Finally they all sing "God Save the King."

And so the Three Hundred and Somethingth Speech Day is over. Papa goes home and wishes he were returning to school, and Tommy goes back to school and wishes he were returning home! Though they go opposite ways and profess to hold diametrically opposite views of the day's proceedings—they both have the same seed planted in their hearts, the seed of that hardy evergreen which flowers annually and grows in the soil of The Hill.

C. F. A.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

WHERE is the Bay of Biscay? It doesn't exist today in French geographies. The name "Biscaye" occurs only once in the best French atlas, and then it is applied to a district on Spain's northern coast on a sixteenth century map. From that time to this the name has disappeared, as far as the French cartographer is concerned. One of the most authoritative English Gazetteers calls the Bay of Biscay in French the Golfe de Gascogne. This is incorrect. The Gulf of Gascogne is applied only to the coastal waters immediately fronting the old Province of Gascony, from the Spanish frontier to the mouth of the Garonne River. The main body of the sea from Cape Ortegal in Spain to the island of Ushant, off Brittany, which is known on English maps as the Bay of Biscay, is simply the Atlantic Ocean in French geographies.

Motion pictures have been turned to a new use. Photography has been invented. This is the art whereby books and manuscripts are being translated to motion-picture films by a French company. A story, for example, can be put on a screen in a classroom for children, or some rare work can be purchased for a few francs in this form by a bibliophile. The whole family would be able to read on an opposite wall a new novel, without having to wait to have the book passed around from one to another. The machine for taking these book films is called the photoscope, and the films themselves are scarcely larger than those employed for the vest-pocket camera.

American housewives who desire to serve a "real French dinner" might be interested in the latest menu of a famous Parisian dining club, the "Académie des Psychologues du Gout." The more substantial part of the repast follows:

La Marmite Limousine  
Les Palettes Bouchère  
Les Sauteuses à la Façon du Scribe  
Les Alises de Jau Mancelle  
Les Cours d'Artichauts Vendômois  
L'Agneau de Pauillac des Girondins  
Le Gratin du Comtat  
La Salade des Baronnes  
Les Asperges de Lauris Saucé Vierge  
Les Parfums Auvergnats  
Les Tranches de Roquat  
Le Millet Bourbonnais

The first retrospective exhibition held in France of cats and dogs in drawings and statues from the time of the Egyptians to the present day was extremely successful. Lovers of these pets flocked to see what Tut-Ankh-Amun's cat looked like, and what specimens of the feline race were favored by the Greeks and the Romans. Watteau and Fragonard portrayed cats, whose pictures were shown, and the cats of Foujita are today as well known as any feature of this modern Japanese artist's work. Collars and coats and harnesses of many periods, and innumerable other relics, both historical and sentimental, were also exhibited at Maisons-Alfort.

The police of Paris is rapidly becoming polyglot. Two years ago there were but ten policemen fully qualified as interpreters in one or more languages other than their own tongue. Today there are 500. This honorable company has been furnished with arm bands corresponding to their respective qualifications, and one among them is fluent in eight languages. Credit for this must go in part to Jean Chiappe, prefect of police, and to Jean Confida, chief instructor. The latter's simple method guarantees an earnest student ability in fifteen lessons to converse on simple matters in German, or Spanish, or Italian, or English.

The electric train from Paris emerges abruptly from a tunnel to pull up within a few yards at the station of St.-Gervais d'Arvey. Watching from a vantage point on the high ground back of the tunnel, you observe the passengers getting off, and, after a few moments, the little train gathers momentum and slides in a few hun-

dred yards around a bend of the road on its way to Versailles. Some railway engineer was artist when this line was laid through St.-Gervais d'Arvey. The metal rails run through a valley and cross over a transverse road. The grass covers the banks and here and there, from tunnel mouth to far bend of the line, rise tall pine trees. Three stand over the bridge above the road, two close together and one farther away. It is a mellow, fragrant valley, which might be miles and miles away from Paris, instead of being, as it is, close by its door.

Will Paris be the center for men's fashions, as it is for women's? Half seriously, half humorously, a group here is very evidently trying to influence tailors and tastes, principally along the line of brighter colors. Modern art would have spread to trousers, if this group had its way. The trousers bell-mouthed at the ankle are suggested, and those tight about the ankle. The "plus-four" is trained to a "plus-one" for evening wear, similar to the knee breeches worn at court functions. The square hat is offered, and the coat of one color with collar and cuffs of another. A vest might be in saffron or cerise tones. Will the fine gallants of the past reappear on the Champs-Élysées, and tailors come from London to Paris to follow the mode?

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Polish Peasants' Footwear

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The Christian Science Monitor of June 22 published a dispatch from its London bureau headed "Poland Draws Near Dictatorship, Says British Delegate." The article quoted an interview with Concomore T. Cramp, published in London.

We have no quarrel whatever with your esteemed paper for its reproduction of this article. However, your readers might draw a false conclusion from one statement made by Mr. Cramp—that referring to workers in the fields wearing neither shoes nor stockings. Mr. Cramp draws the hasty conclusion that this sartorial lack is due to the extreme poverty of these Polish agriculturists. The fact is that the Polish peasant for many generations has worn his footgear when tilling the soil because he is cooler and more comfortable that way. He takes off his shoes and stockings for the same reason an American office worker takes off his coat in the summer whenever he can.

STUART GOWIN, Director, Press Department, Legation of Poland, Washington, D. C.

### For Greater Airplane Safety

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I read in The Christian Science Monitor of July 5 with great interest the account of the warning sent by a Cape Cod man to the Boston Airport of a broken landing gear on a plane headed for Boston. Also in The Christian Science Monitor of July 9 of a repair made by the pilot on the Chicago-Atlanta airplane en route to Evansville, Ind., while the plane was flying 1000 feet above the city airport. The thought has come to me that it would be a great protection to pilots and passengers of a plane if a mirror or periscope were placed somewhere on the plane to enable the pilot to have full view of the landing wheels and under construction of the plane. The value of such a device is obvious.

WILLIAM F. BAKER, Boston, Mass.

### "Wanted: a Word"—"Dominials"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Responding to the editorial in the Monitor of May 25 under the caption, "Wanted: a Word," in which the need is expressed for a word to describe citizens of British possessions which have ceased to be colonies, I would suggest that, as such possessions are now known as "Dominions," the logical thing is for "Colonials" to become "Dominials." London, Eng.

MAURICE KENNEDY